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REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXII NO. 291 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

HOARE GLORIFIES REFORMS SHAM

Commons Debate On J. P. C. Report

Safeguards Are Not Mere Paper Ones

NO FEDERATION WITHOUT STATES' CONSENT

Sir Samuel Hoare initiated the debate on the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms in the House of Commons on Monday with one of his characteristic speeches in commending the following resolution for the acceptance of the House:—

"This House accepts the recommendations of the Select Committee as the basis for the revision of the Indian Constitution and considers it expedient that a Bill should be introduced on the general lines of this Report."

Conclusions

The Secretary of State summarised the report into three broad conclusions, viz.,

(1) Provincial Autonomy,
(2) All-India Federation, and
(3) Responsibility with safeguards.

Declaring that the report was not the product of a set of "constitutional theorists," he harps "ad nauseam" on phrases like "stubborn irreducible facts" "outcome of the realities of the facts and conditions in India."

No Federation Without States

Referring to the All-India Federation Sir Samuel says that it cannot come into being unless the Indian States were willing to join it, as without them he declares Federation would be "a contradiction in terms."

Special Powers

The special responsibilities and powers of the Viceroy and Governors he explains as mere constitutional conventions, only expressly stated and statutorily recognised. But the use of those powers will be limited.

Indian Defence

He makes an important statement regarding defence. The problem of defence in India, he says, is the problem of the British army. This must remain under the direct control of the British Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Immediately after the questions in the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare, amidst cheers, moved:

"This House accepts the recommendations of the Select Committee as the basis for the revision of the Indian Constitution and considers it expedient that a Bill should be introduced on the general lines of this Report."

HOARE QUOTES BURKE.

Sir Samuel Hoare recalled that a century and a half ago there was a similar debate on the report of the Joint Select Committee upon the Government of India. A member who must have been a prototype of Mr. Churchill accused the Committee of prejudiced and preconceived opinions. Mr. Edmund Burke, replying to the accusation used the words:

"Their conduct has been an instance of the most extraordinary perseverance and the most steady and patient assiduity that perhaps has ever occurred."

Such was the strength of the British Parliamentary traditions that no better words could be used to-day to describe the Select Committee Report.

MATTER OF PRIDE.

Parliament should be proud of this work of its own members, belonging to the Conservative, Labour and Liberal Parties, in their attempt to build up, in consultation with representatives of public men from India and Burma, a constitution by agreement and free discussion. Sir Samuel Hoare confessed that in opening the debate he was almost overwhelmed by two difficulties—how could he deal with the immense subject without avoiding the dilemma of vain generalities on the one hand or of such detail on the other as would weary the House, and take up an excessive time for one speaker.

19 DAYS IN WITNESS-BOX.

How again could he, in his attempt to make clear the strength and stability of the Constitution that had been proposed, avoid being misunderstood in India, and the impression being created, that the self-government they were offering to India was nothing more than a sham or delusion? Sir Samuel Hoare remarked that it took him nineteen days in the witness box of the Select Committee and many thousands of sentences to explain the details of the complicated scheme.

BEST COURSE.

Perhaps the best course was to avoid details and concentrate upon the main features of the scheme, and not in any way slur over any of the difficulties, particularly those connected with the reservations and safeguards, and to make an appeal to men of goodwill in this House, and to men of goodwill in India, to take the scheme as whole and to believe that it was the intention of the Committee and the intention of the Government in supporting the Select Committee's Report, to offer to India the widest opportunities for self-government and to propose to the House a scheme which they believed, would help to keep for all time India as a partner of Great Britain in the Empire and a scheme which, as the Committee believed, and they believed, contained the seeds of wide extension and development in the future.

THREE BROAD CONCLUSIONS.

The Committee held hundreds of meetings. There were volumes of evidence that they received and vast memoranda they discussed, and from the long discussions that they held with public men from India and Burma there emerged three broad conclusions.

First was Provincial Autonomy,

Second All-India Federation and third,

Responsibility with safeguards.

It might be, to judge from the observations of some critics, that those conclusions came on some

(Continued on page 8.)

SAAR WILL VOTE FOR GERMANY

No Fear Of Losing Catholic Support, Says Noted Industrialist

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, Dec. 10.

M. Herrmann Roechling, the biggest German industrialist in the Saar, confidently predicts that 97 per cent. of the half million votes in the plebiscite will be cast in favour of Germans.

Interviewed by the "Petit Journal" he ridiculed the idea of losing the decisive Roman Catholic vote. He suggested that an understanding has been reached at Rome assuring this for Germany.

ONLY SLIGHT STRENGTHENING OF LIRA

Italy Wishes For Devaluation Profits, Says "Financial News"

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Italy's intention to defend at all costs the present exchange parity by commandeering foreign holdings of her nationals has resulted only in a slight strengthening of the lira in terms of sterling and gold currencies. Forward rates showed no improvement thus reflecting the uncertainty of the market here regarding the outcome of the present experiment. In countries like England and the United States where the devaluation of currencies has not resulted in weakening the faith in the currency or rise in internal prices it is only natural that Signor Mussolini's heroic clinging to the gold standard should encounter certain scepticism. Opinion is generally expressed that the step is calculated to avoid accepting French credits thus maintaining monetary independence.

Contrary to other newspapers the "Financial News" advances the theory that Italy's action is not taken to bolster up the lira but because the Government wishes to obtain all the profits resulting from devaluation which the paper anticipates.

HUNGARY-YUGOSLAVIA DISPUTE

Virtual Agreement Reached At Geneva

GENEVA, Dec. 10.

It is understood that a virtual agreement has been reached in the Hungary-Yugoslavia dispute.

The resolution terms of which were discussed at the private meeting of the delegates, is expected to be put up formally at the meeting of the Council later this evening.—Reuter.

FRONTIER GANDHI GIVEN "B" CLASS

Sardar Vallabhbhai Sees The Khan

The first thing that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel did on arrival in Bombay yesterday morning from Wardha was to see Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who is an undertrial prisoner in the Byculla House of Correction. It appears that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has been given "B" class and not "A" class to which, according to the rules of classification, he is entitled by reason of his status and social position. This has caused considerable surprise in Congress circles.

FRANCE AND WAR DEBT

Council Of Ministers Decide Not To Pay Instalment

PARIS, Dec. 10.

Notwithstanding the fact that M. Herriot is expressing the unaltered opinion that France should pay the United States the next war debt instalment due on 15th December, the Council of Ministers have decided not to pay.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE FOR SAAR

Commander Will Be British, Hopes Simon

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

In the House of Commons Sir John Simon hoped that the international force will be on police duty in the Saar before Christmas and that the commander will be British.

Kaye Don Released Before Expiry Of Term

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Kaye Don was released from the prison in the Isle of Man one month before the normal expiration of his sentence under circumstances of remarkable secrecy It is unofficially stated that ill-health is the reason.

END OF GRAN CHACO DISPUTE

Bolivia Accepts League Proposals

GENEVA, Dec. 10.

Bolivia has unconditionally accepted the League proposals for th the settlement of the Gran Chaco dispute.—Reuter.

DUTCH AND SWEDISH CONTINGENTS FOR SAAR

(Special Cable.)

GENEVA, Dec. 10.

The Dutch and the Swedish Governments have decided to contribute contingents to the Saar police force.

SEARCH FOR ULM ABANDONED

(Special Cable.)

HONOLULU, Dec. 10.

The United States navy has abandoned the search for airman Ulm.

Governor Visits "Emerald"

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

His Excellency the Governor visited the cruiser "Emerald" now in the Madras Harbour yesterday. His Excellency to-day lunched on board the cruiser.—A. P.

RIGHT OF ASYLUM CONVENTION

French Proposals To League Council

GENEVA, Dec. 10.

The International convention for the regulation of the abuse of the right of asylum has been proposed in the French memorandum submitted to the Council. The provisions are intended to cover terrorism of a political nature and which embrace attempts on the lives of rulers, government heads, public officials and even of private persons owing to their political attitude, and are also directed against sabotage. Terrorist associations and propaganda are also affected. Violations of the convention will be brought before the International Court. Pardoning of the condemned persons will be in the Council's hands. All the League members shall provide for the extradition of political assassins.

The Council is likely to set up a sub-committee to consider the convention.—Reuter's Special.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Manx Government office says Kaye Don is released on medical advice.

Sarat Bose Can't Attend Assembly Sessions!

NO HOPE OF RELEASE

Commons Question About Secret Letter Of Princes On Federation Scheme

Interesting answers which reflect the mentality and British intentions as regards India were given to questions put in the House of Commons during interpellations on Monday.

S. C. Bose Can't Attend

The Under Secretary for India, Mr. Butler, catagorically stated that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose will not be allowed to attend the Assembly sessions though he is an elected member for the simple reason that Government still thinks fit to keep him as a State Prisoner despite his challenge for a trial.

Jawahar Won't Be Released

Mr. Butler also repeated his master's voice in reply to a question regarding the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is now practically decided thatthe Pandit will not be released before the term of his imprisonment, in spite of the painful fact that Mrs. Kamala Nehru's health iss showing alarmingly uncertain fluctuations.

Secret Letter To Princes

Another interesting question whose is of an intriguing nature was about a secret letter of the Indian Princes regarding the entry of the States in the propo sed All-India Federation.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

In the House of Commons Sir William Davison asked why the April letter to the Viceroy from the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes declaring that the White Paper did not satisfy the Chamber was kept secret and whether subsequent correspondence indicated that the Chamber had changed its mind.

NO NEW VIEW

Mr. Butler replied that the letter was marked personal and condential and did not purport to convey any new view. The Select Committee recommendations have been framed with full regard to the viewpoint submitted to it on behalf of the Princes and he thought that the report met the Princes' points.

NO TO PAGECROFT

Mr. Butler was unable to reply at present to Sir Henry Pagecroft's request for an undertaking that the Bill would not actually be introduced till the Chamber of Princes, the States and the Princes were prepared to enter the Federation.

SARAT BOSE AND ASSEMLY

Mr. Butler replied to Mr. Morgan Jones that it was impossible to allow Mr. Sarat Bose to attend the Assembly sittings as he was a State prisoner whose detention was justified in securing the country against internal commotion.

RETROCESSION OF BANGALORE

Mr. Butler replied to the Duchess of Atholl regarding the deputation from Bangalore to the Prime Minister of Mysore that he could not find any suggestion that the retrocession of an area wherein British subjects were residing in Bangalore, would in itself make them subjects of Mysore.

JAWAHAR RELEASE

Mr. Hales urged the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in consequence of the illness of his wife.

Mr. Butler stated that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was released in summer for a period in order to visit his wife. He was recently transferred to a gaol near the sanatorium so that he might see her in accordance with the doctors' advice. "These are very considerable concessions." He was not prepared to recommend to the Government of India to go beyond it.

Mr. Hales asked: "Does Mr. Butler realise, having regard to the fact that Indian elections are now over, if clemency is exercised, it would give widespread satisfaction to India?

Mr. Butler regretted he was unable to go beyond the answer.

QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP

Mr. Annesley Somerville requested for an assurance that, notwithstanding any changes that may be made in the Government of India, no community of British citizens would be transferred to native rule without consent.

Mr. Butler promised that the views of the population would be given utmost weight in any question of cession of British territory.

Col. Wedgwood asked whether there would be free vote, while the Duchess of Atholl drew attention to the protests from Bangalore and elsewhere.

Mr. Butler replied that he understood that the question would be raised during the debate.

Gandhiji And Frontier Visit

NO DEFINITE DECISION YET

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai returned from Wardha yesterday morning. A representative of "The Chronicle" Saw Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel with a view to ascertain the exact position with regard to Gandhijis contemplated visit to the N. W. Frontier Province. Gandhiji, it appears, will shortly issue a statement on the subject. But there is no truth in the statement published in the Press that there is a possibility of his courting arrest very soon by disobeying the Government of India's order prohibiting him from visiting the N. W. F. Province. There is no order issued by the Government nor is Gandhiji, in a hurry to proceed to the Frontier as he has much spade work to do in connection with the inauguration of the Village Industries Association.

BRITISH COMMISSIONER WITHDRAWN

Sequel To Italo-Abyssinian Clash

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Colonel E. M H. Clifford, British Somaliland Commissioner, and his Abyssinian colleagues on the Anglo-Abyssinian Grazing Commission have withdrawn since the frontier trouble. He has been instructed to return to British Somaliland and the authorities concerned are being urged to settle the demarcation question as early as possible.—Reuter's Special.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION

Dr. Arundale Inaugurates New Features

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Visitors from oversea countries are streaming into Adyar, Madras, for the 59th annual Theosophical Convention which commences on Christmas Day under the presidential auspices of Dr. G. S. Arundale.

CONVENTION LECTURES.

An important Convention feature will be a symposium—called the "Convention Lectures"—on "The Present Value of the Theosophical Society to the Individual and to the World." On December 26 the lecturer will be Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, who has just returned from a twelve months lecture tour of Spain and the Latin countries of Central America; December 27, Mr. Hirendranath Datta, vice-president, who besides being interested in numerous educational activities in Bengal (including Visva-Bharati) was one of Dr. Besant's intimate friends and counsellors; December 28, Mr. Henry Hotchener, manager for Mr. John Barrymore, the eminent film actor, with whom he travelled to India, accompanied by Mrs. Hotchener, formerly editor of "World Theosophy" published at Los Angeles; December 29, the President, Dr. Arundale.

Another valuable symposium will be a Theosophical Conference on world problems, a study in Applied Theosophy, with a special chairman for each problem. The problems to be discussed are: December 30, religious; 31st, educational; Jan. 1st, political and economic; 2nd, Cultural and humanitarian.

Other interesting engagements follow:

27th, Indian Section Lecture by Dr. J. H. Cousins, principal of the Theosophical College, Madanapalle, "Theosophy and Education."

28th, International symposium, "Whither Our Theosophical Society and Theosophy?"

29th, Professor Kunhan Raja lectures on "The Adyar Library, Its Development and Contribution to the Theosophical Movement." The Adyar Library has one of the most famous collections of Oriental manuscripts in the world, and Dr. Kunhan Raja is curator of this Eastern section. He is Professor of Sanskrit at Madras University.

An exhibition of Indian Art is being arranged by Mrs. A. E. Adair, the well-known writer to the Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Manager, Accountant and Clerk. Pay Rs. 100, 60 and 40 for the Bombay Branch of Associated Investment Corporation, Limited, (Bankers). Cash investment Rs. 2,000. 1,000 and 500 essential. Apply: Secretary, All-India Hotel, Frere Road, Bombay. (R3371).

Wanted Gujarati Shorthand Typists, salary 50, Gin-Factory Fitters, very urgently. Also Chief-Officer for Municipality Rs. 150—200. Apply with certificates, Royal Service Agency, 369-71 Hornby Road, Wadia Building, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (3376).

Wanted—A few organisers for all districts in India to push the sale of Medicines and Tinctures manufactured by Neo-Chemical Works, Brahmangaon (Dacca), each on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 10 p.c. Commission. Apply to the Manager with -|2|- annas stamps for reply by December. (3373)

Wanted Urgently:—Chief-Officer (Engineer) for Municipality, Gujarati Shorthand-typist, Experienced Mechanical Engineers and Fitters for Gin-factory. Apply Royal Service Agency, 3rd-floor, Wadia Building, Nanabhai Lane Corner, Fort. (3372)

Wanted a Salesman as head of the cloth sales department. Must be fully acquainted with the costing and marketing of fine and fancy sorts. Only those with good previous experience need apply stating terms to Madhowji Dharamsi Mills, Foras Road, Bombay No. 3. (9312).

Wanted immediately competent Assistants in Commercial House. Gujarati knowing preferred. Good prospects. Salary according qualifications. Only men with good qualifications and appreciable business experience need apply Box No. 9298, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Gujarati-knowing B.T. of M.A., male or female teacher from January for a Suburban High School. Apply sharp with testimonials, which will not be returned. Box No. 3362, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted experienced graduates strong in English and Sanskrit. Apply sharp to the Secretary, Mandvi Education Society, Mandvi (Surat) T.V. Ry. (3350).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

Respectable Gujarati family needs two gentlemen for lodging. Food simple and Best. Monthly Rs. 21. Write Box No. 3369, "Bombay Chronicle."

27. HOTELS.

Grand Punjab Hotel, 299 Bellasis Road, Telephone 40243. Most up to date. Airy and well furnished Rooms attached bath rooms. Special concession for permanent customers. Rates moderate. (3375).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Gentleman will help authors of all sorts of educational books by publishing their works. Apply Box No. 3370, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a capitalist of Rs. 10,000 for an excellent new business. Write to Box No. 3356, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-Loan-Facilities Against Approved Securities. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3322).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur Nandura Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Dhanu Road	Godhra	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Capable agent on Rs. 100 including T. A. per month plus commission for selling the remaining shares of Vidyasagar Cotton Mills, Ltd. (A promising mill in Bengal). Apply to:—Md. Basir & Co., sole share selling Agents: No 11 Colootola Street, Calcutta. (3289).

Wanted Agents on commission or pay upto Rs. 200 p.m. Apply to the General Manager, National Lucky Insurance Co., Ltd., Ambala. (3304).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Insist on having "D.D.I.-Gold" Blades for longer lasting edges. Guaranteed fifteen shaves or money back. Sold everywhere (3328).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for "Making additions and alterations to the palace and Darbar Hall at Sawantwadi" which is estimated at Rs. 1,32,059.

The Plans and estimates can be seen in the Office of the State Engineer, Sawantwadi, during Office hours on week days.

Information regarding the contract and blank forms of tenders on payment of Rs. 2|- may be obtained at the above time and place.

Tenders which should be superscribed "Tenders for Sawantwadi Palace" will be received by the Diwan, Sawantwadi, upto 10 a.m., Saturday, the 5th January, 1935, and will be opened on the same day by him.

Each tender should be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 2,000 from the Treasury Officer, Sawantwadi, as earnest money together with a certificate of financial status from the Collector of the District or from an Officer of similar status in a State with the counter signature of the Political Officer for the State, if the tenderer be an outsider or from a Kamavisdar if he be a native of this State. The deposit will be forfeited in case, after a tender has been accepted, the Contractor offering it fails to sign and complete the Contract Document and agreement within 15 days after the date of acceptance. It will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

The acceptance or rejection of the tender or tenders will rest with the Diwan and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

The Diwan reserves the right of doing any part of the work departmentally or of splitting up the work and giving it to different Contractors, if that course appears desirable.

DIWAN, SAWANTWADI STATE.
Sawantwadi;
Dated 5th December, 1934.

9314

S. S. "HAVANA MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 10th December, 1934, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

R. ISHIGAKI,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 11th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 10th December, 1934.

9326

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for certain works near the Maruti Temple in Case No. 67, Scheme No. 47, Guzri Bazaar, consisting of the construction of shops, Sabhamandap and Pujari's quarters, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Thursday, 20th December, 1934

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by the City Engineer, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

E. A. NADIRSHAH,
For City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th, December, 1934.

MORVI RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NAVLAKHI METRE-GAUGE TRAMWAY will be worked and opened as Metre-Gauge Railway from 15th instant and the timings of the trains will be as follows:—

3 DOWN.

Wankaner	Dep.	6 55
Morvi	Arr.	8 10
	Dep.	10 10
Dahisara	Arr.	11 21
	Dep.	11 36
Navlakhi	Arr.	12 25

12 UP.

Navlakhi	Dep.	15 15
Dahisara	Arr.	16 03
	Dep.	16 18
Morvi	Arr.	17 30
	Dep	18 45
Wankaner	Arr.	20 00

For the convenience of the public six through coaches will run between Wankaner and Navlakhi

M. T. DAFTARY,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office:
Morvi, D/ 7-12-1934.

9322

KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply and fixing of a Turret Clock for the Municipal Office Building. Tender forms and specifications can be had from this office on payment of Rs. 2/- (Rupees two) each and will be received by the Accountant not later than 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 19th December and will be opened by the Chief Officer at 4-30 p.m. on the same day in presence of such of the tenderers who wish to be present.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 one thousand only must accompany each tender as earnest money.

The Municipal Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Canvassing by tenderers and/or their agents will be a disqualification.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.
9323

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O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer		Arrival		Departure	
Havana	Maru	10th	Dec.	17th	Dec.
Taijin	,,	24th	,,	8th	Jan.
Belgium	,,	27th	,,	11th	,,
Tofuku	,,	7th	Jan.	13th	,,
Argun	,,	8th	,,	23rd	,,
Kifuku	,,	9th	,,	15th	,,
Shinnoh	,,	23rd	,,	7th	Feb.
Manyo	,,	30th	,,	15th	,,

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Auction Sales

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120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF RARE AND VALUABLE CHINESE CURIOS AND ANTIQUES.

Messrs BENNETT and Co., will (TO-DAY), TUESDAY, the 11th, (TO-MORROW) WEDNESDAY, the 12th, THURSDAY, the 13th and FRIDAY, the 14th December, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day, sell by Public Auction, at No. 41-45 Medows Street, Fort, a magnificent collection of rare and valuable Chinese Curios, consisting of porcelains, said to be of Sung, Yuen and Ming Dynasties, Khanghi Yung Ching, Kien Lung. Tao Kwang, in 5 colours, blue and white, Mandarin Blue, Sang-de-Boeuf, Famille Verte, Famille Noire, Famille Rose and Blanc de China, Celedon China, Carved Jades, Agates and Ivories, Crystals, Quartz, Ambers, Amethyst, etc., old snuff bottles, old Chinese pictures, very old pottery figures of Yeun Dynasty, rare busts (from the temples), a fine collection of black and red, old lacquered screens, Chinese carved chests, finished with gold and lacquer, ebony wood and rosewood teapoys, old carved wooden figures and enamelled Cloisonne Ware, very fine carved Ebony Tables, embroidery, etc.

Catalogues are ready and articles are on view.

BENNETT & CO.

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HOW INTIMACY GREW
Girl's Mother Examined In Kidnapping Case

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BARODA, (By Mail.)

The trial of Manibanu kidnaping case was resumed before the city and sessions judge Mr. Sahebzada, in which the Thakore of Limbda and six other accused are charged under ssections 366, 366A and 376 read with 109 of I.P.C. for rape, kidnapping and enticing a minor girl from lawful guardianship for substantive offences or their abetment.

Jerbai, the guardian of Manibanu, in her examination-in-chief by the prosecution counsel stated that Manibanu was with her from childhood and she was adopted by her as witness had no children. Witness further stated that intimacy between the Thakore of Sihora and her family began after three months' stay of Thakore in a bunglow near their, Vanikar's, Bunglow.

HOW INTIMACY GREW.

The Thakore asked them to supply food to him and his servants, as hotel food was not agreeable and her husband consented to supply food to them at a charge of Rs. 50 per mensem.

In the beginning the food was sent to the Thakore, but later the Thakore used to come to their place to take meals. At the instance of the Thakore, Manibanu was allowed to accompany his servants to school. Then the intimacy grew into money-lending business.

Witness stated that according to her knowledge Manibanu disappeared on 1st April 1933 and came back to Baroda on May 29, 1933. She left Baroda in Parsi dress and returned back in Hindu dress.

FAITH IN THAKORE.

Witness stated that she had implicit faith in the Thakore of Sihora and that Manibanu sometimes accompanied the Thakore in his motor to the Maharani Girls High School.

Then the witness was asked certain explanations of references made regarding her in the letters written by Manibanu to the Thakore. Witness further stated that her husband had written to the Thakore of Sihora that "Bai and Manibanu remember you" because according to their Parsi custom they always wrote such things to their friends.

Cross-examined by Defence Counsel Mr Zatakia, on behalf of accused No 1 and 2 witness stated that they stayed at Gandiapura for 18 days for Toddy business (Manibanu, Jerbai, and Beramji,) and during the period in her presence about two to four times the Thakore of Sihora had talked in low tone to Manibanu and when she asked Manibanu's explanation, Manibanu had replied that that was ordinary talk.

Witness was asked as to why it was written that "my mother remembers you hundred times," and she replied that because the Thakore had given them their living, she was remembering him. Further questioned witness stated that she was instructing Manibanu sometimes to write to the Thakore on business matters on her behalf, as the Thakore was unable to decipher her letters.

Witness was also cross-examined by other defence counsels on behalf of No. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Bai Diwali, a servant at Adhikari's Bunglow, in examination-in-chief by the Prosecution counsel, stated that she had seen accused No. 1 as guest of the Thakore of Sihora She, at the instance of the Thakore, took his chit to be given to Manibanu at Maharani Girls High School. Manibanu was coming with Bai Ganga at ten in morning at Adhikari's Bunglow during Thakore's stay and was returning at five in the evening. She did not know why Manibanu was coming there.

Cross-examined witness stated that she was working in Adhikari's Bunglow since three years.

MANIBANU'S SCHOOL.

Bai Kali, a hotel-keeper, opposite Adhikari's Bunglow, when examined by the prosecution counsel stated that she knew Behramji Daruwala as she was going to his toddy shop for drinking wine. She identified Manibanu also. She stated that the girl was coming with an old dame to Adhikari's Bunglow at ten in the morning and going back at five in the evening. Witness, further questioned, said that the guardians of the girl had come to her tea-shop after the disappearance of the girl and when the witness inquired about the cause of Jerbai's bewailings, it was known that Manibnu had disappeared and replied to her that Manibanu's real school was in Adhikari's bunglow.

When cross-examined, witness said that she had not told Behramji Daruwala about girls coming to Adhikari's Bunglow but that she informed by Ganga to tell Manibanu's parents about the same.

Questioned by the judge witness did not give any reason as to why she did not inform the girl's parents about the incident.

After examining one more witness, certain tonga drivers were examined because they had taken some of the accused to certain places, just before this incident happened, and also witnesses included a tonga driver who at the instance of accused No. 7, took the carriage near Raopura No. 1 school from which the girl was taken by accused No. 4 to the station in a "purdah" carriage on April 1, 1933.

THAKORE IDENTIFIED.

Then the clerk and watchmen of Damajidao Dharamsala were examined for the incident of 29-3-33, when some other Thakore had come there with the Thakore of Sihora and stayed in the room. The watchmen recognised, the Thakore of Sihora from the photo, as one the who had come on the day to Dharamsala and also identified Manibanu (when presented in the Court) as the girl dressed in Parsi style, who had come to Dharamsala on 29-3-33 to meet the Thakores.

Mr. Bhalubhai Kothari Head clerk of Maharani Girls High School, was also examined regarding Manibanu's school records. During his examination certain points arose, which resulted in summoning Miss Palia the girl's teacher, as a court witness on the same day. In the school leaving register counterfoil original, date of leaving school is 31-3-33, and reason is given as "Left Baroda" while the certificate is taken by Behramjee on 20-4-33.

Miss Palia, questioned by the court, stated that she knew Manibanu. Mapi Mistri in the register meant Manibanu Behramji. She was her teacher, when the girl disappeared. Some guardian of the girl had come to her on 31-3-33 for girls leaving certificate and hence the certificate was prepared on that day.

A MISTAKE.

Cross examined by the Prosecution Counsel Miss Palia stated that some guardian of the girl had come to her and asked for the leaving certificate on 31-3-33 but she could not say whether he was Behramji or not. She did not know Behramji at the time. It was by mistake that Mani's name was entered in the month of April, and when she knew the mistake she informed Principal Miss Needham, who made the necessary correction in the register. She could not say definitely as to when the analysis of fees was made in the month of April.

Witness further questioned stated that she could say that two endorsements made in register, one in March and another in April, were made by Miss Needham on different dates when asked again, she stated that she could not say as to who came on 31-3-33 for taking the school leaving certificate of Mani Banu.

The case is proceeding.

ART AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION AT KARACHI
Will Be Held During Christmas

Under the auspices of the Maha Gujarat Sabha an Art and Crafts Exhibition will be held during the Christmas holidays at Karachi. The best exhibits in each section will be awarded a prize or prizes. Those highly commended will be granted certificates of merit.

Following are the details of the different Sections of Exhibition:-

1. Pictures: Oil-colours, water-colours. Black and white (including pen and pencil) pastles. Silhouette. Rangoli drawing (geometrical designs).
2. Photography as pictorial art.
3. Sculpture.
4. Needlework and handicrafts. Sewing and needlework and other handiworks, including artistic work on glass, paper, wood, cloth, wool and silk. Embroidery and fancy needlework. Crochette work leather embossing and colouring. Ivory carving. Enamelling on gold and silver. Cane-work.
5. Lace and border work with the help of machine.
6. Jewellery and glass work. Fine settings of pearls, diamonds and other jewellery. Glass beads, bangles and shell work.
7. Hand-spinning and weaving

Those desirous of sending their exhibits are requested to get copies of enrolment forms specially prepared for the purpose from the Secretary, Kala Pradarshan Committee, c|o Maha Gujarat Kar yalaya, Napier Road, Karachi.

With the Art and Crafts Exhibition it has also been decided to hold a Swadeshi Exhibition.

A stream of attractive programmes will daily be arranged for entertaining the visitors to the Exhibition.

The Exhibition will remain open at least for ten days.

Dr. Bhasker Patel has been elected President of the Patidar Youth Conference to be held at Itola on December 15 and 16.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

MAYOR'S ADDRESS TO SCOUTS

Jamboree Stands For Unity And Comradeship

To commemorate the All-India Scout Jamboree (1927) Day, about 800 scouts gathered at Worli and went through an interesting programme which was spread over, Saturday and Sunday.

After the camp fire on Saturday evening and interesting Scout displays on Sunday morning a Conference of the Scouters was held over which the Hon. Dhanjishaw Cooper presided.

CHARACTER-BUILDING.

The President in his speech referred to the importance of scouting and discipline in moulding the lives and character of young men and boys in their impressionable stage. The need for personal contact and understanding was great, observed the speaker, for building up an efficient and useful scout troop.

The success of the scout movement largely depended on able leadership and sound direction. It was the duty of the Scout Masters to bring out these qualities in the patrol leaders who are entrusted with organizing the Scout troops.

Interesting discussions followed the President's speech and papers were read dealing with the various aspects of the scout movement.

MAYOR'S SPEECH.

In the evening, a Grand Rally was held and all the scouts marched past. Mr. Husseinali Rahimtoola, Mayor of Bombay took the salute.

Mr. Rahimtoola addressing the gathering of scouts observed:—

"I consider it a great privilege to be present among you to-day and to witness the smart turn out of the boys on this memorable occasion.

Seven years ago, this day, there came to the spot where you are now, well over 12,000 boys of all castes, creeds and provinces, to take part in the Great All-India Jamboree. You have met here to-day to commemorate the great event. On an occasion like this, it is best to recall the ideals for which that Jamboree stood and to see what lessons it contained for all of us.

MEANING OF JAMBOREE.

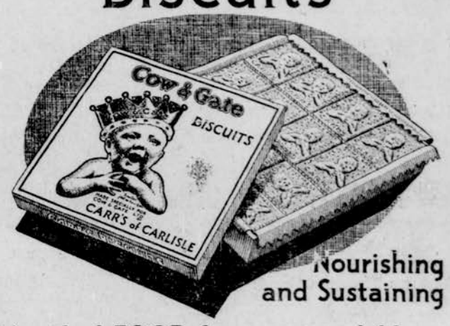
That Jamboree stood for the spirit of Unity and Comradeship so eminently characteristic of this great Brotherhood of yours, so capable of being put into practice by boys. It stood for the force of organised Boyhood in a spirit of service and dedication. It stood for discipline and sound organisation. It stood for efficiency.

The great lessons you could learn from the event are also the lessons which India more than any other country needs to-day. Our outstanding need is a system of education which would emphasise those great virtues which are beautifully expressed in your Scout Law. Loyalty to all to whom loyalty is due, a clean and upright life, the spirit of give and take, true kindliness and good civic sense are all included in your oath. The Jamboree sought to bring out all these virtues. You got encomiums from the great founder of the movement, from Lord Baden Powell, from Lord Halifax, and from Sir Leslie Wilson who was your Chief Scout. And you deserved it fully.

I shall ask you to-day to recall the memories of a vivid period, and hope that in so doing you will strengthen the movement in every way and be a credit to all those who are helping you through this movement.

The All-India Scouts' Jamboree Commemoration Day was celebrated at Worli on Sunday, when the Mayor of Bombay took the salute. Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtoolah is seen with the Scout Chief, and Scouts.

CARR'S Cow & Gate Biscuits



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ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE FAILS

Accused Remanded To Police Custody

That he jumped down from the overbridge at Dadar on Friday night with intent to commit suicide by lying in front of a local electric train was the allegation made against Sakharam Vishram by the Sub-Inspector of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Police before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, 5th Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Monday.

The accused received serious injuries and had to be removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. The following day Shivram confessed to have jumped down from the bridge to commit suicide.

To enable the police to complete their enquiries the Magistrate remanded the man to police custody till December 17.

DRY WEATHER CONTINUES

Night Temperature Below Normal In Burma

POONA, December 10.

A western disturbance has caused an extension of cloud along the Northwest Frontier and Kashmir. Local falls of rain occurred in Bengal and Bihar. The weather continues dry elsewhere. The night temperatures still continue to be below normal in Burma.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Darjeeling three quarters of an inch; Barisal, Berhampore, Jessore and Narayanganj a half each and Jalpaiguri and Naya Dumka a quarter each.

FORECAST.

Local falls of rain will occur in Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma and light showers will extend along the Northwest Frontier and in Kashmir.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-12-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .035 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.8 degrees 2.8 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.7 degrees 3.6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 52 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 132 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) trace

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3110 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 16 hours 57 minutes (I. S. T.) on Sunday the 9th December, 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-12-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.1deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.24 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.04 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Arrangements are well under way at Ashnera, for the Karjan Mahal Libraries Conference to commence on December 16 under the presidentship of Shrimati Jayvati Desai.

BREACH OF TRUST CASE

High Court Rejects Transfer Application

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court an application was made by Rao Saheb Trikamlal Sankalchand Parikh, President of the Taluka Local Board of Nadiad and Member of the District Local Board requesting that the case pending against him in the Court of Special Magistrate of Nadiad be transferred to the Court of a Presidency Magistrate at Bombay.

The petitioner who is a member of the firm of Jethabhai Nandlal, bankers of Nadiad, is charged along with another with criminal breach of trust as the Secretary and Treasurer of the Kaira District Co-operative Bank at Nadiad.

Defence Handicapped.

In his application to the High Court, the petitioner stated that the Magistrate had wrongly rejected his request for postponement of the case to enable him to inspect accounts before cross-examining a prosecution witness. This had greatly handicapped him in his defence.

Another ground urged was the complaint was at the instance of the manager of the Co-operative Bank at Nadiad which is affiliated to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank. Bombay would, therefore, be the proper place for trial of this case.

Their Lordships, in rejecting the application, observed that the petitioner should approach the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad for transfer.

Mr. C. H. Cardon Noad, instructed by Mr. P. A. Dhruva, appeared for the petitioner.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN PRESIDENCY

Decline In Plague And Cholera Mortality In Past Week

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 1st December.

PLAGUE.

In the presidency excluding Sind there were in all 288 attacks and 185 deaths from plague against 389-262 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Satara 99 attacks and 66 deaths against 168-116; Dharwar 90-54 against 109-62; Belgaum 46-31 against 56-46; Bijapur 31-20; against 22-15; Poona 9-4 against 5-3; Sholapur 7-7 against 27-20; Kanara 3-2 against 2-0 and Ahmednagar 3-1 against nil.

Hubli town in Dharwar District reported 7 deaths from plague and Gadag 6 attacks and 2 deaths during the week. Inoculations and usual preventive measures are being resorted to in the affected areas.

CHOLERA

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 178 attacks and 60 deaths against 212 attacks and 96 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district reported 73 attacks and 26 deaths against 82-29 in the previous week; West Khandesh 15-3 against 26-17; Bijapur 39-11 against 7-4; Kaira 11-2 against 25-8; Nasik 12-3 against 11-8; Ahmednagar 10-6 against 5-1; Broach 5-3 against 7-7; Satara 5-3 against 9-4; Surat 5-0 against 26-9; Panch Mahals 2-2 against 8-5 and Belgaum 1-1 against 2-0.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox figures for the week are:—West Khandesh district 54 attacks and 12 deaths; Nasik 92-12; Broach 59-10; Belgaum 22-2; Poona 53-16; Ahmednagar 21-2; Kanara 15-3; Satara 11-0; East Khandesh 9-1; Dharwar 9-0; Kolaba 7-1; Thana 5-1; Sholapur 4-0; Ratnagiri 3-0; Ahmedabad 2-2; Bijapur 1-0; Nawabshah 6-1; Hyderabad 1-0 and Bombay City 1-0. Total 375 attacks and 63 deaths against 467-78 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Nine attacks and 1 death from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 6 attacks and 3 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 6 attacks and no death; Dholka town 1-0; Poona city 1-1 and Bombay city 1-0.

INFLUENZA

One attack and one death from influenza were reported from Hyderabad town during the week.

C. I. D. RAID BUCKET SHOP

Four Persons Arrested On Charge Of Taking Bets

After the series of raids on 'sutta' gamblers and card-gaming establishments comes the report of a raid on a bucket-shop, alleged to be accepting bets on the Bombay Races.

Sergeant Gibbs of the C.I.D., raided under a gaming warrant a room at Sleater Road on Saturday afternoon and arrested Lalji Lakshmidas and four others.

They were placed, on Monday, before the Girgaum Magistrate and released on bail till December 19.

14 MEN ARRESTED IN DE LISLE RD. RAID

Tukaram Govind and thirteen others were arrested by the De-Lisle Rd. Police on Saturday night after a raid on an alleged gambling den. They were placed on Monday, before the Dadar Magistrate and released on bail till December 17.

Two Persons Arrested For Alleged Extortion

Two more persons, Babu Shankar and Baba Shankar, alleged to be "Dadas of Kamatipura", ed before Mr. P.L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Monday.

In applying for remand, the Nagpada Police stated that the accused had been persistently extorting monies from the hawkers of this locality.

The accused were ordered to be remanded for a period of ten days, pending further enquiries.

GONDAL STATE RAILWAY

Pandya Appointed Manager And Chief Engineer

Mr. J. M. Pandya, the present Chief Engineer of the Gondal State has been appointed with effect from 1st November, 1934 as the Manager and Chief Engineer of the Gondal Railway. Mr. Pandya was appointed as Chief Engineer only in July last. Before that he was employed as Chief Engineer of the Morvi Railway in Kathiawar.

Taking his B. Sc. degree in Edinburgh in 1920 with first class honours and a good medal and a prize for the senior course in Civil Engineering Mr. Pandya had served in the Bombay Development Department and several commercial concerns in Bombay for short periods. After joining the Morvi State, Mr. Pandya was deputed by the State in 1923 to study the development of the various ports and railways in Great Britain and on the Continent.

On return, Mr. Pandya was appointed as a Port Engineer to Navalakhi Port in addition to his other duties. He also converted the Morvi Navalakhi narrow gauge Tramway to the metre gauge.

Mr. Pandya comes from a well-known Brahmin family of Rajkot.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY'S VENTURE

Educational Films Screened In Bombay

Under the auspices of the Motion Picture Society of India a programme of educational films produced by the Educational Department of Ufa Film Co., comprising of (1) Nature the Great Inventor (2) Protection of the Weak, and (3) Sweet Water Fairyland, was shown at the West-End Talkies on Sunday.

Among those present were principals of local Colleges, High Schools and other leading citizens of Bombay including Government officers, foreign consuls, social workers, film-producers and technicians interested in the cause of education through the cinema.

The films showed very vividly how the inventions that have been brought before the world in course of time had their basis in Nature which the ingenuity of man had succeeded in bringing to the use of humanity. The films also showed how small animals and insects were provided by the Almighty with means to protect themselves and certain aspects of birds, fish and other water animals through submarine photography.

After the first films were shown Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, the Honorary Secretary of the Society, explained that the films were brought to India by Madame Louise P. Souvan who came to know of this Society through Miss Slade, who happened to be travelling on the same boat.

The Honorary Secretary also explained the utility of educational pictures and how the Motion Picture Society of India was striving to get educational pictures introduced in India.

In conclusion he stated that the films were placed at the disposal of the educational institutions of India by Madame Souvan through this Society at a nominal rental.

Kashi Swadeshi Exhibition

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition Benares, begins on 20th instant and lasts till 29th instant. Out of 150 stalls, more than 100 have been so far booked. Almost all the stalls so far booked have been reserved for manufacturers and shop-keepers outside the Benares City. The Amusement Section is receiving due consideration at the hands of the Committee.

The Cuttack public expressed their profound sorrow and deep sense of loss at the death of Mr. Janaki Nath Bose at a public meeting held in the Town Hall with Mr. B. S. Das in the chair. Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., moved a condolence resolution which was carried, all standing.

"His Majesty's" Bath

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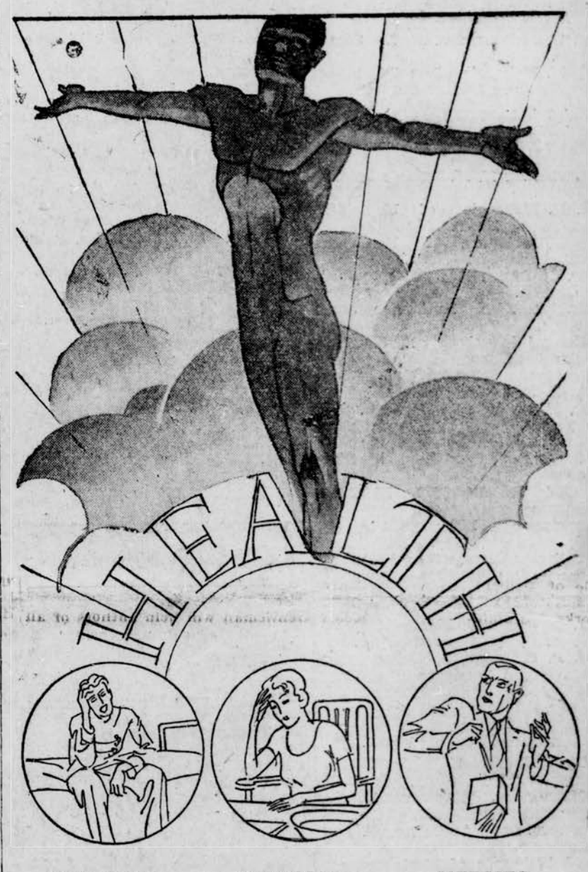

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Entries For Fifth Day Of Winter Meeting

Two Additional Races Framed Owing To Paucity Of Competitors

The following are the entries for the Fifth Day of the Bombay Winter meeting to be held on Saturday:—

THE VICTORY PLATE.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Corey.
Mr. Gem's Buland.
Mr. Roman's Turlogh.
Mrs. L. Musry's Bucentaur.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Masked Jester.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Tarnlet.
Mr. F H Mehta's Thracian Prince
Mr N Begmahomed's Follow Me.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s Draughtsman.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Glenalmond.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Garcon.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Sabrino.
Mr. Eve's Risque.
Mr. Eve's Carnelian.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Seaton Ross.
H. H. Maharaja, Jam Saheb of Nawanagar's Connemara Rose.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Cavern.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Ibrani.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Spanish Wish.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermometer.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s Camille.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s Rooz.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's The Nun
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Glen Gowan.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Typhoon.
Mr. Eve's Safety Match
Mrs. John Yorke's Permarch
S.S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Rhonius

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses 3 and 4 years old only in Class IV.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Honeysuckle.
Mr. Dattajirao S. Mane's Malaya
Mr. K. S. Malkani's Carnival.
Mr. L. S. Lalvani's Tetford
Raja Khaja Pershad's Chantry.
Nawabzada Fakhrulmulk's Fashionable.
Mr. Eve's Czardas.

This Race is declared void.

THE NOEL HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

H H. Maharaja of Idar's Corey.
H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar's R. T. C.
Mr. Roman's Turlogh.
Mr. Gem's Achieve.
Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen.
Mr. S. B. Todiwalla and Mrs. J. E. Malone's Bright Nigger.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Starford.
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Crusty.
Mr. Kelso's Phare.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Celebrator.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Monredie.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Myron.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Powder Boy.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Chivalresque.
Mr N Begmahomed's Anomalous.
Nawabzada Yemin al Mulk's Smoky Joe.
Mr. Eve's Knockdon.
Mr. Eve's Superlative.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. S. E. Pisori's Hero Worship.
Mr. Gem's Mountain Dancer.
Mr. Gem's Achieve.
Mrs. J. E Malone's Lord Wensleydale.
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Kilfinane.
Lt-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Starford
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's The Greek.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Cultra.
Mr. Kelso's Adventure.
Mr. Kelso's Doreda.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Monreale.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayakumar II.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chebli.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Last Adventure.
Mr. M. Wemyss' Roll Up.
Mr. Eve's Hollywood Nights.
Mr. Eve's Misty Dawn.
Mr. Eve's Crack of Dawn.
Mr. Eve's Eve.
Mr. Darbari Lal and Capt. Y. N. Lal's Witch Music.
Mr. W. Evans' Bismarck II.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Gem's Baden.
Mr. Gem's Nassirwan.
Mr. Nayif Haji Dhunoon's Eskimo.
Mr. Yussuff Hohally's Once More.
Mr. Hamood Jabouri's German.
Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's Jawad Pasha.
Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's Nafa Pasha.
Mr. Dawood Mahomed's Sagger Beg.
Mr Mahomed Abdulla's Gani Beg.
Haji Wahayib Abdul Rehman's Taj Mahus.
Mr. Abdul Wahid's Marmora.
Mr. Abdul Wahid's The Duke.
Mr. Abdul Wahid's Golden Earl.
Syed bin Oomsaif's Sallal Ahmar.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Dark Horse.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Mahjoob.
Mr. Saleh Mehdi's Ajid.
Mr. Saleh Mehdi's Dagastan.
Mr. M. B. Wacha's Fair Play.
Mr Syed Naji's Bay Prince.
Mr. Hassan Tahala's Bulbul.
Mr. Hassan Tahala's Shadad.
Messrs. M. M. Talib and Hassan Haji Mahmood's Lizaz.
Mr. Towfiq Dubdoob's Sunbright.
Mr. Haji Rajub's Imperial.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Young Bucknell.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Waabll.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Gold Fish.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Ruby Fish.
Mr. Rashid Fadhoos' Harry Johnson.
Mr. Rashid Fadhoos' Ashroff.
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Magnificent.
Mr E M Khot's Rashid Pasha.
Mr. Saleh Hassan's Kassab.
Mr. Saleh Hussan's Nibras.
Mr. Saleh Hassan's Fayadh II.
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Homer.
Mr. H. U. Osfal's Howel.
Mr N Begmahomed's Sherivar.
Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Tariff.
Mr. Y. R. Sarsam's Moonif.
Mr. Abood Mahomed's Arab King.
Mr. Baha Khalil's Ruby Mint.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's Mulzoom.
Mr Kassim Haji Mahomed's Rahimtulla.

N. B.—The following additional races have been framed for the 5th Day of the Bombay Winter meeting to be held on Saturday.—

THE DALBY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

THE EUPHRATES HANDICAP.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Shaphir (Munro up) just holds off Dopatta (on the outside) to win the Windsor Plate, which was the chief event.

Messrs. N. R. Moos, and R. Deboo, who set up a 24-hour non-stop skating record in the City. Mr. J. Ayerton, third from left retired after knee-trouble.

NIZAM'S GOVT. & ARYA SAMAJ

President Of International League Issues Statement

NO POLICE BAN ON MEETINGS NOW

DELHI, Dec. 9.

Shree Mahatma Narayan Swami, President of the International Aryan League has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"In response to the representations made by the International Aryan League to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, the latter declared in a press communique, issued in August last that "there was no question of putting any restrictions in the way of followers of any religion or sect in the Hyderabad State and that the Nizam's Government was impartial in the treatment it accords to its subjects of whatever religion or sect or denomination.

DECLARATION & AFTER.

"After this declaration it was naturally hoped that the religious work of the Arya Samaj would be allowed to be carried on unhampered and no distinctive treatment would be accorded to the Aryan missionaries by the Nizam's police, particularly in respect of the freedom of speech and the right of convening public meetings in the Arya Samaj temples and other religious places.

"Soon after this declaration of the Nizam's Government, a batch of prominent Arya Samaj leaders went to Hyderabad. I was satisfied to note that the Hyderabad authorities did not impose any restrictions on the religious discourses delivered by them. This allayed to a great extent the feelings of dissatisfaction and resentment aroused in the Arya Samaj circles by previous action of the Nizam's police.

POLICE BAN ON MEETINGS.

"On the return of the leaders from Hyderabad, I issued a press statement to the above effect. But hardly had a few weeks elapsed when the news about banning of the Arya Samaj meetings by the Nizam's police began to pour in from Chitgupa and Maharajganj in the Nizam's territory. This forced several Arya Samaj workers in the State to resist the orders of the police on more than one occasion during the short period and the Aryan League also had to draw the attention of the Nizam's Government to this attitude of the police.

WISER COUNSELS PREVAIL.

"I am glad that wiser counsels prevailed with the higher authorities as the latest information received from Hyderabad is of reassuring nature. The religious discourses are now being delivered in the Arya Samaj temples without any interference on the part of the police.

"I trust, in future, nothing shall happen to mar the goodwill between the Arya Samaj and the Nizam's Government."— United Press.

Subhas Bose Unfit To Resume Normal Active Life

Vienna Doctors Urge Necessity Of Early Operation For Obtaining Permanent Complete Recovery

Dr. B. N. Sharma, one of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's physicians at Vienna has issued the following report on Mr. Bose's health:—

'In my previous report on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's health I advised him to go to Karlsbad 'for a course of Karlsbad cure'. He was in Karlsbad for about two months. Although his general health has somewhat improved, yet the acute attacks of pain and the constant dull ache in the right upper part of abdomen (Righ Hypochondrium) still persist. Thereupon, I advised him to consult Professor Glaessner, in order to be still more sure about the diagnosis.

'Professor Glaessner undertook a thorough examination of Mr. Bose lasting for a week and came to the conclusion that his complaints are due to chronic Cholecystitis, chronic Duodenal Ulcer and adhesions between stomach, Duodenum and Gall Bladder.

PREVIOUS DIAGNOSIS REAFFIRMED

'Following Prof. Glaessner's examination Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's physician Primarius Dr. E. Lauda re-examined him and reaffirmed his previous diagnosis of chronic Cholecystitis, Periduodenities and adhesions between Gall Bladder and Duodenum. He advised him to continue the same treatment for sometime more as previously prescribed by him viz. Dietic cure, Rest and Fomentation but with the substitution of Cotinum in place of Atropaverin. Primarius Dr Lauda, Prof. Glaessner and Prof. Neuman, all agree on this point that sufficient trial to medical treatment has already been given and now he may go in for an operation.

OPERATION NECESSARY

Prof. Finisterer, the most renowned abdomenal surgeon has urged the necessity of an early operation for obtaining a permanent and complete recovery. He suspects a Duodenal Ulcer also and in that case a major operation of Gastrostomy (Resection of Stomach) will have to be undertaken All his doctors (both physicians and surgeons) in Vienna are strongly of opinion that he is physically unfit to resume his normal active life.

'He should therefore take the earliest opportunity of returning to Vienna to continue his treatment and go in for the necessary operation".—United Press.

"ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT RIVAL NEWS AGENCY"

Pt. Malaviya On "Associated Press" Contradiction Of "United Press" Message

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

The contradiction issued by the "Associated Press" concerning the "United Press" message regarding the Congress Nationalist Party's contemplated activities and about the proposed representative conference of Congress Nationalists was read to Pandit Malaviya last evening.

Panditji thought that the contradiction issued by the "Associated Press" appeared to be an attempt to discredit the rival news agency.

It appears what Pandit Malaviya had casually told the "Associated Press" representative on being shown the "United Press" message was that it was not he (Pandit Malaviya) who had given that news to the "United Press." Upon this the "Associated Press" correspondent appears to have built a clever story.

On hearing about the contradiction of the "United Press" message by the A. P. Panditji remarked "What a nonsense is it."—United Press.

AUSTRIAN PRISONER'S CLEVER RUSE

Jumps Out Of Moving Train Outwitting Police

The escape of Joseph Ruttner, a young Austrian convict, who was being escorted to Yeravda Prison by two European police officers on Saturday, has created a sensation in Bombay. Realising that, the Austrian was desperate character Sergeant Flood (20 st.) and Sergeant Young (13 st.) were deputed to deliver him to the Poona Jail authorities. Ruttner on the plea of going to the lavatory, had it is stated one handcuff removed, and the police officers locked the door from outside during the prisoner's absence. It is alleged that Ruttner fastened the inner bolt and breaking a thick glass pane jumped out of the moving train between Palasdari and Thakurwadi.

The Police officers on realising that their quarry had escaped, pulled the communication cord, but Ruttner had by then disappeared, and was enjoying the pure atmosphere of the Western Ghats.

Search was made all along the line, but no traces could be found of him, although he was in convict's garb with a handcuff dangling from his wrist.

The countryside consists of remote villages and the presence of a European in such a neighbourhood could not possibly pass off unnoticed. He is presumably taking cover until driven out by hunger. The District police are searching high and low for the desperado.

It is understood that Sergeants Flood and Young returned to Bombay and reported to Police Headquarters of the escape of Ruttner, and they were ordered to proceed immediately to Kalyan. As the prisoner is known to have a bad record, the police officers were sent out armed.

Meanwhile orders were issued on Saturday night to search all motor vehicles coming into the City along the Poona-Agra roads, and a full description of the missing prisoner was flashed to all police stations in and around Poona and Bombay.

It will be recalled that when the prisoner was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, an adjournment was granted to enable him to call the Austrian Counsul in Bombay on his behalf. But during the trial the Magistrate was informed that the Consul did not desire to interfere or interest himself on behalf of Ruttner.

There was also the discovery made during the trial that the passport produced in Court was forged. As this formed part of a separate offence, the passport was kept in Court. The Magistrate sentenced Ruttner to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of assaulting a Police Officer while in the execution of his duties.

At the Sholapur municpal general meeting held on Wednesday night, Mr. Shiwlal Gandhi, an elected Councillor was suspended from membership for the day for his refusal to obey the ruling given by the President asking him to withdraw some words objected to by the body as being insulting and unparliamentary.

ANTI-PLAGUE AND OTHER VACCINES

Can Be Supplied From The Haffkine Institute

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Government have issued revised rules regarding the supply of anti-plague and other stock vaccines prepared at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

Governments, Civil and Military authorities, public officials, Indian States, Railways and registered medical practitioners can obtain their supplies of prophylactic vaccines by directly indenting on the Director of the Haffkine Institute.

Vaccines will not be issued to private individuals who are not registered medical practitioners.

Vaccines will not be issued to commercial firms for re-sale; but registered medical parctitioners on their staffs may indent for vaccines for innoculating the personnel of the firms.

Vaccines once issued will not be taken back nor time-expired vaccines exchanged for fresh stock.

Supplies to countries outside India are subject to the condition that Indian requirements are met first.

The sale prices vary according to quantity, etc. The detailed rates can be obtained from the Director on application or can be seen in the Bombay Government "Gazette", Part I of 22nd November last.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" show that the news published in some dailies about the appointment of Sir Kanwar Maharaj Singh as Vice-President of Jodhpur Government is not true. —United Press.

INQUEST ADJOURNED

Coroner Not Satisfied With Weaving Master's Evidence

A weaving master in the Swan Mill at Sewri giving evidence before the Coroner's Jury on Monday over the death of Ramasaram Gangadin, an operative in the same Mill, stated that the deceased got confused and fell over a flag-stone, while he (witness) was driving the car. He further stated that the car never touched Ramasaram.

But the Coroner expressing dissatisfaction at the meagre evidence led in comparison to the multiple injuries sustained by the deceased, adjourned inquest.

Sale Of Abdul Gaffar Nagar Materials

The auction sale of the Abdul Gaffar Nagar materials will be resumed to-day (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Worli Bus will be available at the Congress House for Worli in the morning for intending purchasers.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House

BABU GENU DAY

Under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. a public meeting will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House open compound, to celebrate the Babu Genu Day, Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside Sjts. Nagindas T. Master, K. M. Munshi, D. S. Babrekar, Sardar Thamansingh, Keshiprasdas Sinha, Ambalal Talakchand and others will speak.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday December 13, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Suicide By Opium Poisoning

Fazulbai Rahimtulla (40), an assistant in a grocer's shop at Byculla was found lying unconscious in the shop and later on died in the hospital.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Monday as he was found to have met his death due to opium poisoning.

Ahmedabad Condemns Leaders' Arrests

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 10.

At a meeting of the Local Congress Committee held last night resolutions were passed protesting against the arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. Satyapal and imposition of restrictions on Mr. Subhas Bose and demanding release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—A. P.

RELEASED FROM VISAPUR JAIL

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 10.

Twenty-six Congressmen in Gujarat who were sentenced for Civil Disobedience have been released from Visapur Jail before the expiry of their terms of imprisonment.—A. P.

Two "Accidental Deaths"

Verdict of accidental death in two cases was recorded by the City Coroner on Monday over the bodies of toddy tapper and another who was stated to have filled himself heavily with toddy.

Both the toddy drinker and the toddy tapper had fatal fall.

Pascol Fernandes (23) fell down from a palm tree from Mahim on Monday and Baboo Dhaku residing at Worli leaped from the first floor of the building in spite of the fact that the neighbours with goodly intentions put him in his own room and bolted the door from outside. The man jumped from the floor and he was so heavily drunk that liquor was seen oozing from his mouth when the post-mortem examination was being conducted.

Gujerat States' Peoples' Conference

The Bombay propaganda committee of the forthcoming Gujerat States' People's Conference will meet in the office of the Indian States People's Conference at 139 Medows Street, Fort, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to fix the programme of propaganda work in Bombay.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 10.

City of Wellington, Baker, New York.
Itauri, Grasioff, Java.
Jalabala, Triek, Rangoon.
Nagina, Williamson, Rangoon.
Garada, O'Brien, Rangoon.
Behar, Champman, Shanghai.
Begum, Palmer, Karachi.
Koramiko, Jones, Saigon.
Queda, Cookman Melbourne.
Haideri, Dyke, Busrah.

LOADING.

December 10.

Steamer Koromika for Calcutta.

S.S. City of Wellington:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer City of Wellington, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

S.S. Itauri:—The Messrs. Volkart Bros.' steamer Itauri arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalabala:—The Scindia S N. Coy's steamer Jalabala, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Behar:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Behar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai with a general cargo.

S.S. Begum:—The T M Coy's steamer Begum, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 saloon passengers.

S.S. Queda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Queda, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Melbourne, with a general cargo, 2 saloon and 10 deck passengers.

S.S. Risaldar:—The T M Coy's steamer Risaldar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Haideri:—The E S N Coy's steamer Haideri, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo.

S.S Nagina:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Nagina, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Garada, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 5, 1991.
Muslim: Ramzan 3, 1353.
Parsi: Tir 6, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 1m.
Sunset: 6h. 2m.
High Water: 3-07, 15-12.
Low Water: 9-27, 20-50.

Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji's lecture on "Educating the City's Children," Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 12.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Scientific Exhibition to be opened by Mr. R. D. Bell, Royal Institute of Science, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 15.

Bombay Races: Fifth Day of Winter meeting.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Sinapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Ginyo Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th inst.

NEW WADI SWADESHI BAZAR

To-day's (Tuesday 11th) Programme. Maharashtra Vijay Mela. Time 9 p.m.

LECTURE ON "MIRACLES."

To-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj, Swami Omkar Sachidanandji will deliver public lecture on miracles.

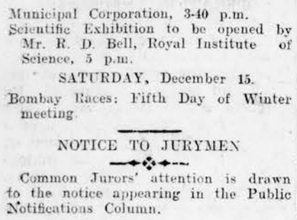
C. K. P. SABHA DADAR

Rajaratna Prof. Manikrao of Baroda will pay a visit to the Dnyati Griha at Dadar to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

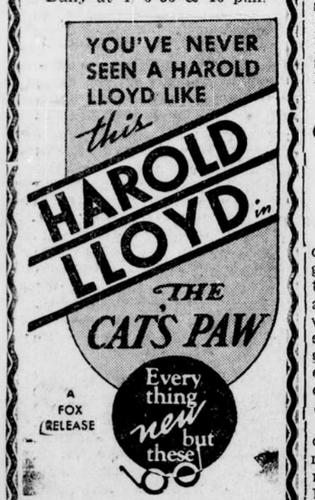
Dr. Karel Hujer (the well-known Astronomer from Zechoslovakia), will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Spiritual Mission of Astronomy".

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CONTINUED 2ND WEEK.



NORMA SHEARER
FREDRIC MARCH
CHARLES LAUGHTON
THE Barretts of Wimpole Street
Immortal Love Story Of
ROBERT BROWNING

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 4 6-30 & 10 p.m.



Free List Suspended.

LORD MAHAVIR'S MESSAGE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League Sadhu T. L. Vasvani will deliver a lecture on "Lord Mahavir's Message" at Shree Godiji's Jain Temple situated at Phydoni to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Dr. B. P. Hirale will meet his students in Psychology of learning to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Southern Wing University Building.

CHARITY PERFORMANCE

Shree Deshi Natak Samaj will give a performance at Bhangwadi Theatre Kalbadevi to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. in aid of Udhavdas Tarachand Hospital Shikarpur Sind.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line Steamer "Clanmacindoe" arrived in London in the afternoon of 7th inst.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 1st instant arrived at Part Said at 6 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 p.m. on Thursday the 13th instant.

The "Naldera" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 8 a.m. on the following day.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Cat's Paw". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Smilin' Licutenant" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"She Loves Me Not." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Last Gentleman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Nadira". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Neki-ka-Taj". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Rashk-e-Laila". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Nana and La Cucaracha, Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EDWARD—"Puran Bhakt". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare" Time as usual.

Empire Broadcasting

TUESDAY, December 11.

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. Dance Music. 8-20 p.m. Oxford v. Cambridge. Interval summary and running commentary by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam on the second half of the Inter-Varsity Rugby Football Match. Relayed from Twickenham. 9-15 p.m. "Musical Comedy Moments."* With Diana du Cane (Soprano). Garden Little (Baritone), Chorus and the B. B. C. Empire Orchestra. Conductor, Eric Fogg. 10-00 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. The New English String Quartet Margaret Bissett (Mezzo-soprano). 10-45 p.m. "Nightmore Series No. 4.—Not Long for this World." A Story by Inez Holden. Told by the Author. 11-00 p.m. Dance Music. 11-15 Close down.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, December 11.

12-0 noon. Time Signal Indian Programme. A Selection of Hindustani Records. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music The Bohemians Orchestra. With Ania Dorimann Solo Pianoforte. Charles Kulmann Tenor. (Columbia Records.) 2-0 p.m. A Relay from the Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close Down. European Programme. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from the Capitol Cinema. Indian Programme. 6-30 p.m. Musical Interlude. 7-0 p.m. European Programme. Cocktail Dance. Jos Ghisler and His Symphonians. Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel. 8-30 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme. 8-40 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News 9-0 p. m. Time Signal. A Concert Lovji Lavangia with Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi. 10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

GUJARATI HINDU STRI MANDAL

Annual Festival

The Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal arranged an elaborate programme of entertainment on Saturday at the Opera House. The annual festival of the institute was marked by a crowded audience which witnessed the programme with praiseworthy patience. The short drama-sketch of the old story of "Satyawan and Savitri" were supplemented with "Hansu-Minal" and "Panchrasa" dialogues. The items of music revealed careful execution. Kumari Lila Devi and decidedly Kumaris Ketaki and Vibhuti were obviously responsible for the outstanding items of the evening.

Frize-winners in the annual Elocution Competition, Essay-Writing Fine Arts, etc., of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj Bombay. The prizes were distributed at the annual gathering of the Samaj held on Sunday last.

LITERARY UNION

Stages Striking Duet And Dance

(By Our Dramatic Critic.)

Members of the Gujarati Literary Union, St. Xavier's College, accomplished on Sunday evening a programme not unworthy of their name and title. It was short, as it should have been. It was well-thought out, as it is not usually in similar "amateur" ventures. And, it had an air of intellectual precision and refinement seldom evident in undergraduate enterprises. Clearly, the members took great care and employed intelligent skill to meet the best of their intellectual responsibility. The audience, which included a large number of representative names in Gujarati literature, was also worthy of their praiseworthy effort and entirely responsive. The "Dharasabha" skit, written by Syt. C. C. Mehta, was one of the chief features on the programme. It was carefully mounted. Syt. J. R. Sheth was, obviously, the best rendering of the rustic simpleton "Bhannabhai." Syt. Bhatt, as the friend in need was the next best portrayal of "Rabansha".

The Union's orchestra was a vigorous combination. Syt. R. Vina's "Dilruba", and Syt. M. Muzumdar's "Bul-Bul Taranga" were apparently distinctive.

The "Siddharaj And Jasma Oddana" duet was, certainly, one of the noteworthy items on the programme. Kumari M. Hazrat would have shown her talents better if she could have refrained from the pitch which, on occasions, became shrill. But Kumari Latta Mehta's part as "Jasma Odanna" was played and sung almost faultlessly. Her rich voice, which saved her from the thin notes of her companion, her defiant dignity, instructive indignation and perfect costume were a tribute alike to the young artist and to those who offered her the right chance. Kumari Saroj Desai who led the first "Garba" and the "Gof" dance sung better in the "Garba". For the second dance her voice, unfortunately failed her. The "Gof" was executed with great skill. The flowered strings were a refreshing contrast to the ribbons which often mar the charm of the dance. But the tambourine, reminiscent of Turkish motifs, was out of place and spirit of the dance. The "Garba" dance led by Kumari Mrinalini Hazrat was effective. Kumari Hazrat was here able to display her singing gifts to better advantage than she could in the "Jasma-Siddharaj" duet. The final "ras" led by Kumari Saroj Desai was an appropriate concluding feature.

Along with the "Jasma-Siddharaj" duet the other outstanding item of the evening was the dance by Syt. N. Vasi of "Narsinha Mehta." It was arranged with appropriate thought, care and simplicity. The "gagar" timing, the chorus in the wings, together with the costume which was nearly everything that could be desired set the right note for the dance. Except for the over Millitant demeanour, ferocious sweep of arms and distracted stamping the dance indicated rich artistic posibilities. His "Asi Nritya" was, however, not half as good as the previous devotee dance. The weaknesses, first slightly manifest, in the devotee were accentuated in the "Asi Nritya" where the stamping hurried tempo and entangled movements rendered it more or less aimless.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

New Distributor For Ahmedabad

Messrs. Shantilal C. Shah and Company of Gandhi Road, Pankore Koova, Ahmedabad, have been appointed sole distributors in Ahmedabad for the "Bombay Chronicle" from 8th December, 1934.

TROPHY GOES TO BOMBAY

All-India Inter-University Debate At Aligarh

The All-India Inter-University Trophy, a beautiful model of a mosque in silver, for debate held at Muslim University, Aligarh on 4th December went to Bombay University for the fourth time as the best represented University in India, the speakers being Messrs. G. G. Shimoga and K. T. Chandy of the Bombay University School of Economics and Sociology.

The Second Prize for the third time was won by Mr. G. G. Shimoga of Bombay University School of Economics and Sociology, who has completed five appearances on the Aligarh platform having four times won the Trophy for the Bombay University.

Miss Khanna of St. Xavier's College, Bombay won the ladies' Prize.

The subject for Debate was "That in the opinion of this House, the retirement of Mahatma Gandhi from the leadership of the Congress is a blow to the political interests of the country."

Ten minutes were given to each speaker.

ABHYANKER ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

Nagpur Congressman's Health Causes Anxiety

Barrister M. V. Abhyanker, the Congress M. L. A. from Nagpur, who has been suffering from Gangarine in the left foot and whose condition has been causing alarm since the last few days, was brought to Bombay on Monday by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

The Barrister has been taken to the residence of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, where he will put up during his stay in Bombay.

Dr. Deshmukh examined him on his arrival.

Interviewed by our representative regarding Mr. Abhyanker's condition Dr. Deshmukh said that it continued to be the same. After examination he felt that there was no cause for any apprehension at present. He opined that there was no need of any serious measure at this stage.

FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Mr. Nariman's Candidature

Mr. K. F. Nariman is standing as a Candidate from B Ward in the ensuing Municipal Elections.

Mr. Bholanath P. Wadke is seeking re-election from Bhuleshwar "C" Ward to the Bombay Municipal Corporation His symbol is "Umbrella."

"Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai is seeking re-election to the Municipal Corporation from G. Ward, Mahim, His symbol is "Bi-Cycle".

MRS. MUNSHI AND "C" WARD VOTERS

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, in a letter to the "C" Ward voters for the ensuing municipal, elections, says:

I think of standing as a candidate for the ensuing Municipal Election from "C" ward and I beg to enlist your sympathies on my behalf. I joined the National Congress in 1930 and have since then tried to work for the Congress to the best of my ability.

My object in standing for this election is that I hope to serve in the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the same manner that I have been serving the Congress. Thanks to Mahatmaji, we Indian women have the opportunity of serving in the public life in our country. But it is very difficult, if not impossible to a woman candidate, to compete successfully against others in an election. The "C" ward is the biggest Municipal Ward in Bombay and contains at least 34,000 voters. It is extremely difficult for any woman candidate to go and personally canvass for every vote, like the men candidates.

My object in making the public appeal is to draw attention to the fact that I can stand for election only if I get a full measure of support from the "C" Ward. My intention is to make the final decision whether to stand, depend upon the extent of support which will be promised me. Will those brothers and sisters who desire to support me kindly write to me or see me at the following addresses: (1) Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, 26, Ridge Road, Bombay.

(2) Swadeshi Market Committee, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

Mulraj Karsondas For Corporation

Mr. Mulraj Kursondas is standing as a candidate from A Ward at the ensuing municipal elections.

Mrs. Jayshri Raiji For Corporation

Mrs. Jaishri Raiji is standing as a candidate from D (Girgaum Ward) at the ensuing election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Employees Protection Bill

What is an urgent necessity in Bombay is being attempted to be placed on the Statute Book in Madras. A Bill known as the Madras Employees Protection Bill will be moved by one of the members at the next session of the Madras Legislative Council. According to the terms of the Bill, every employer is bound to contribute to the fund a twelfth part of the employees' earnings during a year and the employee may also contribute to the fund at his option. The amount will ultimately be given to the employees. Legislation on some such lines is an urgent necessity in Bombay. As it is, the employees of many of the firms are underpaid, and are not able to make both ends meet with the amount that they get. If, sometimes, the employee falls sick or owing to domestic needs is forced to spend more money in a certain month, he does not know where to get it. But if there were to be a fund of the above nature, it would save thousands of employees of Bombay from becoming victims to the money-lenders. Bombay M. L C.s are not, it is hoped, going to sit quiet, while Madras has moved in the matter.

Allappey Brothers' Concert

The Allappey Brothers with Mr. Krishnaswamy, Violinist, gave a musical concert on Sunday at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, before a crowded house. Though comparatively a new-comer in music circles, Mr. Dorai gave an excellent account of himself both in "Ragas" and "Kirtans." His cuts and catches in rendering Karakarapriya, "Thodi" and "Kambodi" were fine and had a finish of their own. His music was not of the "aerated water type", beloved of the stage, and even in rendering lighter songs, he showed classical background at every stage. With a good voice at his command, Mr. Dorai should concentrate on "Swara-Bhavas" which were conspicuously absent in his songs.

Mr. Krishnaswamy, the brother of the well-known "Gote" expert, made an excellent impression on the audience by his skilful rendering of the "ragas" on the violin. His touches were appealing, and there was something original in his flashes. What was most noticeable was the team spirit among the artistes which contributed not a little to the success of the concert.

Remanded For Alleged Theft

Valerino De Sousa who was arrested by the Colaba Police on a charge of theft of motor car parts was remanded into custody till December 17, by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday.

The Police in making the application stated that many complaints of thefts of motor parts had been recorded by them. The suspect was arrested as a sequel to the theft of a mascot, a Radiator cup and a petrol tank cap off a motor car garaged at Cuffe Parade on the night of December 8.

S. African Subject Arrested In Bombay

Thomas James, a South African subject, was placed before Mr. D N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Monday and was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 40, in default remanded to custody till December 22.

He was arrested on November 11 last for being found loitering on Frere Road without any ostensible means of livelihood.

The Bombay Police are in communication with the South African Police to ascertain his antecedents.

PATHE BOMBAY'S UP TO DATE CINEMA DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1934

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The Congress Working Committee having rejected the J. P. C. scheme of reforms and by implication every other "not framed by a Constituent Assembly in accordance with the Congress resolution on the subject", the critics of the Congress have recommenced ridiculing the very conception of a Constituent Assembly as being utterly impracticable. Some of the critics contend that such an Assembly can come only after the complete overthrow of the present system of Government and that, therefore, the plan is hardly feasible. Replying to these critics, Dr. B. C. Roy, Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, states in an interview with our Patna Correspondent: —

"The Congress has immense faith in the practicability of convening such a Constituent Assembly and it is false reading of history to say that the formation of Constituent Assembly need necessarily be preceded by the overthrow of the existing government. Every constituent assembly that history records consists of representatives of people and convened with the willing consent of the Government. I am perfectly sure that the position taken up by the Congress is a correct one under the circumstances."

Misreading Of History

Dr. Roy's view of a Constituent Assembly has been shared by many other responsible Congress leaders though it cannot be said to be an authoritative or full presentment of the Congress conception of such an Assembly. It is certainly a misreading of history to say that the summoning of a Constituent Assembly must necessarily be preceded by the overthrow of the existing Government. At the same time it is inaccurate to say that every Constituent Assembly that history records was convened by the "willing consent" of the Government. For, in several cases the consent was anything but willing being only a reluctant but unavoidable assent. In any case, it should be possible in India to exert so much political pressure on Government as to compel it to seek a settlement with the people by convening a Constituent Assembly. The sceptic may ask if it is not expecting too much. But if it is feasible for India, as indeed it is, to compel Government to concede Swaraj to India, willy nilly, it is at least as feasible to compel that Government to summon a Constituent Assembly to frame the Swaraj constitution Government may not altogether like the idea. Yet they may prefer it as a lesser evil than the alternative.

Duty Of Congress

It is, however, unwise to rely wholly on Government in taking the initiative in summoning and also in conducting a Constituent Assembly. For one reason or other Government may unconscionably delay taking the initiative or may bungle in working out the plan of such an Assembly. The Congress in such a contingency should be in readiness to carry out the whole plan to a successful end. The Congress can achieve that task at an early date only if it takes steps even from now to spread its influence in every nook and corner of the country. Moreover, it is not enough to convene a Constituent Assembly. The Assembly should devise a constitution that is just and satisfactory to the people. It is, therefore, necessary for the Congress not only to popularise the idea of a Constituent Assembly all over the country but also to educate the people about the fundamental principles of a just and sound constitution. No better preliminary to this task can be imagined than the widest possible extension of the Congress organisation, as recommended by the Three Month Plan of the Congress Working Committee. Once the Congress is strong enough to have the grip hand of the situation, it should be easy for it either to compel Government to convene a Constituent Assembly or to convene one on its own behalf and in any case to get the Government to accept a self-determined Indian constitution.

Aligarh Affairs

Ever since the meeting, last month, of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University, the "Statesman," the Anglo-Indian daily of Calcutta—and of Delhi—has felt inspired with unusual sympathy and concern for the affairs of that institution. And under the urge of that sympathy our contemporary has been suggesting what in the present circumstances would be the most desirable action on the part of the Government as regards the questions of the Vice-Chancellorship and the Pro-Vice-Chancellorship of the Muslim University. A brief resume of recent history will not be out of place. Over a year ago, expert committees recommended the abolition of the post of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor which they regarded as educationally superfluous and financially costly. Among those who made the recommendation was, it must be noted, Mr. Ramsbotham, the present Pro-Vice-Chancellor himself. This recommendation was unanimously accepted by the Court of the Muslim University and forwarded for approval to the Government of India. Although a year has passed, the Government of India, it appears, have not yet thought fit even to acknowledge the receipt of the communication to them. In the meantime Sir Ross Masud resigned the Vice-Chancellorship of the University and the two names that were being canvassed in University circles for the post were those of Nawab Md. Ismail Khan, the present treasurer, who also happens to be the Chairman of the Muslim Unity Board and of the Nawab of Chattari, whose qualification for leadership of an educational institution is, presumably, the fact that he is Chairman of the famous League-Conference Majlis which, incidentally, invariably held its meetings at Simla.

How and why it happened we do not know, but it is a fact that all of a sudden the Knights and Khan Bahadurs suddenly decided that the University was in the midst of a grave crisis and could not be rescued except by retaining the post of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and by pondering deep over the appointment of a new Vice-Chancellor. In the background of a press note—issued on the eve of the meeting by Government—declaring that Vice Chancellors were not entitled even to honoraria, the Court met to discuss a resolution by Sir Nazimuddin, the Bengal Minister, inviting the house to eat its own words of a year ago about the Pro-Vice-Chancellorship. It is gratifying to observe that the Court, inspite of the invasion in force of Aligarh by Knights and titled gentlemen from all over the country, refused to surrender its self-respect and the true interests of the institution. But a analysis of the division list will provide interesting reading to students of recent Muslim politics in India. Three questions arise out of what has happened: Why this extraordinary and almost sudden ebullition of interest on the part of Anglo-India and Muslim reactionaries, why did Government ignore the communication from the University, and why was the Press Note issued only just on the eve of the meeting of the Court? And out of these three questions two are the special jurisdiction, in his official capacity, of the Honourable Sir Fazli Husain.

'B' Class For Khan Abdul Gaffar

We are surprised that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has been given "B" class as an under-trial prisoner. We are aware that, during the Civil Disobedience movement, the Government of Bombay violated both the spirit and letter of the rules of classification in numerous cases. Whatever justification there may have been for such a policy, we are sure the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who is the only authority to determine the class of an under-trial prisoner, must have classed Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan as a "B" class prisoner under a misapprehension as to his status and position in society as he had done in the case of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani who was arrested along with Sirdar Vallabhbhai and Pandit Malaviya in 1930. As soon as the status and position of Mr. Sherwani were brought to his notice he transferred him to "A" class. If men of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's position in public life cannot be placed in "A" class, there is no meaning in the rules of classification. We trust Sir Hormuzdyar Dastur will issue the necessary instructions to transfer Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan to "A" Class.

LONDON TOPICS

A Warning To Indian Moderates

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
(By Air Mail).

The India Question is gradually rising to the surface as one of the big issues in British politics. The Governments of Great Britain, it will be remembered, since the end of 1927 have been handling the problem of India with such dexterity that they can bring it to the forefront or push it in the background to suit their own ends.

According to 1919 Act, the matter was a simple one, namely, that there was to be a general investigation of the working of the Act after ten years and that after 1929 India was to receive a further measure of advancement leading towards Dominion Status. There should have been, therefore, a new India Act towards the end of 1931 with the abolition of dyarchy, with an extension of the franchise and with some restrictions on the power of certification by the Viceroy as these three evils had shown themselves prominently and almost scandalously to be the glaring defects of the Montagu-Chelmsford Act.

Causes of Delay.

This, however, has not happened. The general strike took place in Great Britain in 1926, and since then the struggle between Labour and Capital has remained grim. This grimness has made its appearance in India as well. Also British financial world supremacy has been on the downgrade and actually on the run for some years. This explains the mystery of playing about for seven long years with the so-called Indian Reforms.

Whilst this delay occurs further complications, big or small, are nevertheless taking place inside British politics, and the so-called Indian Reforms have got to serve the purposes of different political groups in Great Britain.

Die-Hards' Objective.

It is well-known by now that a large section of the Conservative followers of the present National Government desires a complete and radical change of the Cabinet without a change in Parliament that possesses such an overwhelming majority of Conservatives. This section, better known as the Die-hards, desires to get rid of Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin, Sir John Simon, Mr. Walter Runciman, Mr. Walter Elliot and a lot of present Ministers and then to create an out and out die-hard Tory Cabinet ruling the country with all the force of the tremendous Parliamentary majority. Far-seeing politicians of the type of Mr. Baldwin see in such a policy the ultimate destruction of the Conservative Party as many of the cherished ideals of the old Tory Party are not in the spirit of the time at present. The Tory die-hards reply to this line of argument by an open advocacy of fascist methods. Mr. Baldwin also disagrees with this die-hard element in the so-called policy of isolation, because he realises that post-war Britain is no longer rebuilt to defy the world and to defend herself against all comers. He sees the necessity and wisdom of alliances and friendships outside Britain and also realises that such friendship cannot be ordered out but can only be bought by offering something in return.

A Warning To Indian Moderates.

The Tory die-hards do not fail to see the logic and wisdom of Mr. Baldwin's argument. They also recognise that the Leader commands respect and cannot easily be overthrown on his finance and foreign policy. Therefore they are full of hopes that the masses of Conservative voters who are ignorant of the Indian Problem could be excited to overthrow Mr. Baldwin on his India policy. Thus unexpectedly there has grown up a new school of opponents to the Indian Reforms in the Conservative Party whose sole object is to oppose everything if thereby they succeed in overthrowing Mr. Baldwin. They certainly have no scruples in sacrificing India to suit their own purposes. The main attack of these Tory die-hards is being directed against the Central Federal Government proposed by the Joint Select Committee. Of course, no reasonable Indian politicians would be sorry to lose any part of the whole of the White Paper Scheme or of the projected recommendations in the Select

(Continued on page 8)

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

In Britain, last week was characterised by that cleverly stage-managed show, in which an overwhelming majority of the Conservative Council have been pleased to support Mr. Baldwin's policy in regard to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report on the White Paper. They endorse the Federation, approve of the transfer of responsibility to Indian shoulders, reserve all substance of power for their own nominees,—the Governors and Viceroys,—rivet "safeguards," and recommend a Trade Treaty against Commercial Discrimination, so tight and complete that India must make up her mind for all eternity to remain in the privileged position of producing raw materials for British industry, and supplying food-stuffs for the British wage-slaves at preferential rates. And because the Conservatives have been so good and kind, and pleased to support the moderate reactionary like Mr. Baldwin, a torrent of sermons has been let loose in the Anglo-Indian Press to make the infatuated Indian Nationalist leaders perceive the unwisdom of not going more than half way to meet this unrivalled gesture of unparalleled generosity! It is stupid,—is it not?—for Indian leaders to talk of "rejecting" the White Paper and its gloss of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, when the National Parliament has made up its mind to be so liberal, and force these precious reforms sometime next year, or the year after, or perhaps the year after that. Will Indian politicians never learn the profound game of diplomacy as played by the British?

Why do they demand,—what right have they to insist,—that the new constitution should be one which would meet with their approval? or even be in accordance with the promises of their rulers?

Domestic Economy

In Britain

While offering to legislate for India in this unique manner, British Parliament is proposing to cure Britain's internal depression by specific measures of State enterprise. Four considerable blocks of the country,—in South Wales, Cumberland, North-East Coast, and in Scotland,—are hit upon as suffering peculiarly from depression. A Committee of investigation has reported there is, in these areas, a certain proportion of surplus and unemployable population mainly responsible for the distress there. Two Commissioners have, however, been appointed to deal with these areas, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has wished them god-speed, and started them off on their task, by a first grant of two million sterling. Whether by this means the root cause of the mischief can be, —will be,—solved, it is immaterial to decide for the moment. What is important and significant is the tacit admission of such grants: that the State can, and must, do a lot in remedying economic distress in a country. And yet the future "reformed" Government of India is proposed so to be tied and chained and bound by reservations and "safeguards" and special instructions to the Executive chiefs that it could not move hand or foot, or lift one little finger, to work for the economic regeneration of the Indian people, without knocking against one or the other provision of that egregious constitution now proposed to be inflicted upon this country. But, then, there has always been a material difference in England between Preach and Practice: One preaches for the benefit of the rest of mankind; one practises for one's own good; And between the two, there needs must be difference, even as between the Poles!

"War Or Peace" Ballot

While these domestic activities are progressing, some unofficial people have organised a War or Peace" ballot to determine whether the bulk of the British people favour war or peace. The heading of the ballot paper is ambiguous, as press controversy on the subject in the mail papers clearly shows. But the questions on which the vote has to be recorded are:—

(1) Should Great Britain remain a member of the League of Nations?

(2) Are you in favour of an all-round reduction in armaments by international agreement?

(3) Are you in favour of an all-round abolition of national military and naval aircraft by international agreement?

(4) Should the manufacture and sale of armaments for private profit be prohibited by international agreement?

(5) Do you consider that if a nation insists on attacking another the other nations should combine to compel it to stop by?

(a) Economic and non-military measures?

(b) If necessary, military measures?

Stress is laid on disarmament by agreement in all these questions, and the prevention of the war by exaltation of the League of Nations. But the activities of the British National Government indicate little genuine regard for international institutions, and their pacifist activities, which these queries, or a favourable answer to them, would imply. Would the vote, if declared to be against

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

An Imperial Press Conference will meet in South Africa, and characteristically enough, India will be represented by the Editors —all non-Indian—of the "Madras Mail," the "Pioneer" and the "Rangoon Gazette." Messrs. Hayles, Desmond Young and Wilson will sit side by side with Editors and Proprietors of "National Newspapers of Britain and the Dominions" and participate in the Conference on behalf of—India! Efficient and estimable confreres these, but they are not Indian and their papers represent only what India knows as Anglo-Indian tendencies, tendencies the one characteristic of which is the exact opposite of "representativeness." Such representation would be a scandal in another country. But India is being used to the honour of imperial and international status through men who are neither Indian nor do they speak the voice of India. On the contrary.

MUCH-NEEDED RELIEF.

The tense Yugoslav-Hungarian situation will certainly be somewhat relieved—and at a critical moment—by the decision of Yugoslavia to discontinue the expulsion of Hungarian citizens. The whole position has been fairly alarming and an imminent danger to the peace of Europe and, through Europe, to that of the whole world. While Hungary may be possibly involved indirectly in the unfortunate murder of King Alexander and while there may be justification for the bitterness of Yugoslavian charges, it is obviously important from the point of view of international goodwill as also that of the general problem of political refugees that the League of Nations should be made responsible for whatever action may be decided upon against terrorism.

ASPECTS OF THE CRISIS.

It is, of course, a truism that the alarming proportions which the crisis has assumed are directly due to the Peace Treaty of Versailles. If the issue has been confused and complicated, it is because of the perfectly natural hostility existing between Austria and Hungary on the one hand, and the Succession States on the other. Time, instead of softening, has only hardened that hostility and one only wonders how it will all end. Meanwhile it is particularly significant that France and Italy have openly stood up against each other, the one in support of Yugoslavia, the other in that of Hungary. This fact constitutes not only an encouragement to the minor antagonists, but also a grave portent.

SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY.

Singapore has been the scene of "sensational" happenings recently. An invisible war between spies of "a foreign Power" and the local C.I.D. has just ended in victory for the latter, the former having been driven, but without important bag and baggage, out of the country. Seriously, there is not much in the discovery of espionage on the part of Japanese in Singapore. Such espionage,—thanks to the fundamental psychology of international statesmanship which declares allegiance to peace while putting its faith in war—is common all the world over. It is in the rules of the game of diplomacy. But the gravity of the discovery lies in the facts that a new naval base has been perfected at tremendous cost at Singapore, and that, a Naval Conference is in the offing.

CORPORATION'S RESPONSIBILITY.

At the School Children's Health Day celebrated by the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee on Sunday, several members of the Committee rightly emphasized the need for paying greater attention to the medical inspection of children. Mrs. Tyabji, Chairman of the Committee, pointed out that the utility of such inspection was universally recognised. Mr. D. G. Dalvi, a member of the Committee, declared that it was the fundamental duty of the Municipal Corporation to accept responsibility for the physical education and medical inspection of children as well as for primary education. We would go further and say that physical training, involving, among other things, periodical medical inspection, is an essential part of primary or any other stage of education. We are, therefore, relieved to find that the Standing Committee has reversed its earlier decision to abolish medical inspection in the municipal schools and has recommended to the Corporation that the inspection should be retained. We trust the Corporation will unhesitatingly adopt the recommendation.

LET CONGRESSMEN HELP.

Gandhiji's talk to the members of the Gandhi Sewa Sangh at Wardha on the work of the newly-started All-India Village Industries Association shows how intensely earnest he is about his new activity. It also shows, in his own words, how "the more he dives into it, the more he finds himself out of his depth." But he is forging ahead with all his might and main. Would that he could infect all his co-workers with the faith that burns bright in him. In any case it is a colossal task that he has undertaken, and appreciable results can be speedily achieved only if a good number of Congress workers and Congress Committees help him earnestly in such ways as he might prescribe. Their work in villages, whatever its nature, cannot fail to increase Congress influence in the country.

— PRESS VIEWS —

A Shadow

With control over defence expenditure and expenditure over the political and ecclesiastical departments removed from his purview with the Governor-General's special responsibilities pressing him from all sides, with the statutory railway authority depriving him of control over railway finance and railway policy the future Finance Minister will be a shadow of his pre-federation predecessor, unless salvaged by imperative changes.—"Indian Nation."

Rejection Prospects

It appears from a message from Patna that the Parliamentary Board have been assured of the support of the Muslim Unity Board led by Maulana Shaukat Ali and the Independents led by Mr. Jinnah in rejecting the Report of the Select Committee. It is anticipated that the Board's resolution on the question will be supported by 75 members in a house of 145. The Working Committee of the Unity Board have already adopted a resolution rejecting the J. P. C. Report. As for Mr. Jinnah, he assured the country at the very moment of the formation of the Parliamentary Board that Moslems as a community would not lag behind the other communities in vindicating the honour of India.—"Forward."

Rural Industries In Mysore

At the first meeting of the reconstituted Board of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, held on Wednesday last, the Diwan referred in his inaugural speech, to a very large number of articles of everyday use, now imported from abroad, which even the Indian cottage industries could replace effectively if these industries are "thoroughly recognised, well encouraged and properly guided." What is true of Mysore State is true of other parts of India but Mysore has the advantage of possessing an administration which has already done a good deal of spade work in the direction of revival of rural industries. We hope the Mysore Government will issue through its Department of Industries an up-to-date directory of rural industries in the State. This will give a much-needed advertisement to their products and encourage similar effort elsewhere.—"Svadeshi."

Among the items of Viceregal Court news is one to the effect that His Excellency granted an interview to Sir Hari Singh Gour on Saturday.

What transpired is of course not formally known. We offer no prizes for guessing what Sir Hari Singh said.

* * * *

Even for Liberals the best course, suggests a contemporary, is to join hands with the Nationalists and Congressmen.....

Quite true theoretically. But the difficulty is that they have no hands.

* * * *

The Viceroy's new aeroplane is named "the Star of India".

This is regarded in the Muslim Conference League circles as a handsome tribute to themselves through their flighty Calcutta organ.

* * * *

"Accused Cannot Dictate To Magistrate."
—Headline.

How then can the poor fellow have his statement taken down?

* * * *

You with your mercenary notions about rights, proprietorships etc., will hardly credit it. But there do exist generous men in India even in these benighted days. Two hundred Assam Hindus and Muslims have just submitted a memorial to Government demanding, not that they should be given what belongs to them but actually that they should be relieved of much of the little that they do possess. They want to be raised to the status not of any normal province of India, not even of Assam but of the North-West Frontier. And to enjoy this political promotion all the more thoroughly, they want to be separated from India.

How we would love to read their names and—yes—qualifications, titles, etc.!

* * * *

More. They would leave nothing to chance.

"The memorial further states that a Bill under the name of Assam Protection Act should be passed and that in order that seditious ideas might not spread among the Assamese people, Bengalis should not be allowed to enter the province."

Yes, we do want their names. We like to know people possessing exotic patriotism. Especially when they protest too much.

* * * *

Theatreland is coming to life again in Berlin and hundreds of actresses and stage hands who have been unemployed for months are hoping for, or obtaining, work again, says a message from Berlin.

But there is no occasion for alarm. What is contemplated is not the staging on a large and extensive scale of another Nazi drama but of ordinary plays,—having no Jew appeal in them of course—under Nazi auspices.

* * * *

The Court was silent except for the clear-cut tones of defending counsel. Everyone hung on his words, and many thought that he would easily win his case.

"And now, gentlemen of the jury," he began to wind up. "I ask you: Where could the prisoner have hidden the watch? Not in his pocket. The constable has already told you that the man was searched. Not in his shoes—the watch was too large. Then where was it hidden?"

He paused dramatically for effect, and during the pause the prisoner ventured:

"Please, sir, I put it under my hat."

Rs. 50,000 Claim Against Congress Inquiry Committee

Insurance Co.'s Suit For Defamation

Sensational Sequel To Boycott Resolution

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court is engaged in hearing the suit filed by the Union Benefit Guarantee Co., Ltd., against Thakorlal P. Thakore and 10 others, members of a committee appointed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress claiming damages of Rs. 50,000 for alleged defamation.

The plaintiffs are a private Company registered under the Indian Companies Act and also under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, with a share capital of Rs. 20,000 divided into shares of Rs. 1000 each, and are carrying on the business of a Provident Insurance Company.

The defendants were the members of the Provident Vigilance Committee appointed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, to prepare a report on the working of free Insurance Companies and Provident Societies, for submission to the Working Committee. In July 1931, the defendants made a report, which they were alleged to have published and circulated in Bombay. It was published in the "Bombay Samachar" of August 12, 1931.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

The plaintiffs complained that in the report the defendants falsely and maliciously made the following statements about them:—

(a) It was 25 years ago that 1200 societies of a Provident Insurance Society type were in existence in Gujarat, Punjab and other provinces of India. Within ten years of their birth as many as 1100 societies out of these 1200 were obliged to close their doors, and the adventurers who floated these companies succeeded in filling their pockets at the cost of the ignorant poor. It is exactly after a generation that a new set of adventurers has again sprung up and started these societies working on the "Dividing Principle" under the misleading title of Free Insurance Companies.

(b) As no such Co. working on the "Dividing Plan" has ever survived 12 years, the question of the fulfilment of the guarantee has never arisen and is never likely to arise in the future.

"ADVENTURERS"

(c) Such companies are bound to come to grief unless they resort to unfair tactics such as disqualifying claims received, encouraging lapses and in other ways raising difficulties in the way of persons keeping up the policies.

(d) Such companies are unactuarial and hence unscientific, unsound and unworkable and are bound to come to grief unless they resort to unfair methods.

(e) A large number of Managing Agents (of such companies) are adventurers out to make money by voting themselves fat salaries and commission and are making fantastic promises of larger returns in a short time and are practically robbing the poorer classes of the public of their hard earned money. Most of them are insurance canvassers who have raised themselves all of a sudden to the status of Managing Directors. Some of these are also discovered to have a shady past.

(f) These companies are a curse to Indian insurance enterprise.

APPLICABLE TO PLAINTIFFS

After quoting the above statements from the Committee's report, the plaintiffs went on to say that by para (a) the defendants meant that the plaintiff company had been started and was carried on by "adventurers who fill their pockets at the cost of the ignorant poor." By para (b) they meant that the plaintiff Company would not last for 12 years and that it professed to guarantee the performance of certain obligations, well knowing that it will not exist long enough to be called upon to fulfil such a guaranttee. By paras (c) and (d), the defendants meant that if the plaintiff company flourished it could only be gy resorting to the unfair tactics mentioned above. By para (e) the defendants meant that the plaintiff company was run by managing agents who were adventurers out to make money by voting themselves fat salaries and commission and who practically robbed the poorer classes of the public of their hard earned money, and that it was run by Managing Directors who were only fit to be insurance canvassers and who had a shady past.

SARDAR'S OPINION ENDORSED

The plaintiffs further stated that on August 11, 1931, the defendants falsely and maliciously caused to be published in the "Hindustan and Prajamitra" paper a resolution as follows:—

"This committee concurs with the opinion stated by Sardar Vallabhbhai in the message issued to the public by him relating to the Free Insurance Companies which opinion is to the effect that these companies should be abolished as soon as possible. And hence this Committee earnestly requests the directors, legal advisers, auditors and all other persons connected with such companies to resign their offices. It is unanimously resolved that all possible help should be given to the poor to get their moneys refunded by such companies. The Committee unanimously recommends to all to boycott the following 36 insurance companies which are working on the dividing principle."

The plaintiff company was among the companies recommended to be boycotted.

The plaintiffs further stated that as a matter of fact their company was not and did not purport to be a free insurance company. By reason of the publication of the above statements by the Committee, the plaintiffs had been brought into public scandal, hatred and contempt and had suffered in its business, and some of their directors had resigned. Under these circumstances the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 50,000 as damages for defamation.

THE DEFENCE

All the defendants, except no. 5 and no. 10 denied that the statements complained, of were false or malicious or that tney were understood to apply to the plaintiffs. They contended that the statements were true in substance and in fact, and that the allegations of fact were a fair and 'bona-fide' comment on a matter of public interest.

The case is proceeding.

MALAVIYA PARTY AND J. P. C. REPORT

Telegraphic Correspondence With Aney

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

The Committee of the Nationalist Party meets at Benares towards the end of December. It is expected that Pandit Malaviya will also be able to attend this meeting.

It is understood that the Committee will discuss the J.P.C. report and consider the future programme of the Party. Mr. M. S. Aney is being consulted by wire.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART

London Papers Publish Favourable Notices

(Special Cable)

LONDON, December 10.

The London newspapers publish favourable notices of the exhibition of Modern Indian Art which will be opened to-day at the New Burlington Galleries by the Duchess of York, comprising nearly five-hundred works including two paintings lent by the Queen.

The "Times" for example says the exhibition has completely fulfilled its purpose It does not contain many works that could be called masterpieces, but proves that practically throughout India native talent familiar in the works of the past survives, and is well-worth cultivating.

AUSTRALIA-ENGLAND AIR MAIL

Duke Of Gloucester Inaugurates New Service

BRISBANE, Dec. 10.

The Duke of Gloucester left for New Zealand this afternoon after inaugurating the Australian end of the new Imperial Airways mail service, by handing over a special mailbag with personal Royal letters for England. The two aeroplanes engaged carry 52,091 letters and the total mail weighs 1,141 lbs.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S NEW PLANE

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Viceroy's new plane "Star of India" is leaving Croydon to-day with Mr. Neville Vincent as pilot. His wife, 2 year-old son and nurse are accompanying him. Flight Lieutenant J. C. Johnson, Flight Sergeant Harrison and a wireless operator are also on board.—Reuter's Special Service.

WINTER HELP FUND IN GERMANY

335,000 Marks Collected Throughout Country

BERLIN, December 10.

It is announced that over 335,000 marks have been collected throughout Germany for the winter help fund. General Goering and Dr. Goebbels have alone collected 12,080 marks in Berlin which contributed 225,000 marks during the five hours the collection lasted.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAV-HUNGARIAN DISPUTE

League Committee To Consider French Proposals

GENEVA, Dec. 10

The Jugoslav-Hungarian tension is slightly eased. It is understood that the Council of the League will appoint a Sub-Committee to examine the French proposals to prevent the abuse of the right of asylum. It is learnt that the supreme right to pardon any persons condemned will be in the hands of the League Council.—Reuter.

Mrs. Naidu Sees Pandit Malaviya

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

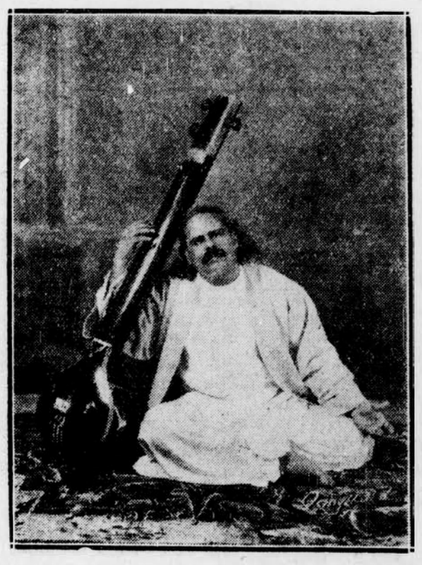
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu broke journey here on her way from Patna and saw Pandit Malaviya.—A.P.

Partial Hartal At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

There was a partial hartal in the city in connection with the arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

A protest meeting was held in the evening Sjt. Krishnakanth Malaviya, presiding.—United Press.



Pandit Onkarnath, the well-known musician, will give a public concert at the Royal Opera House at 9 p.m. on Friday the 14th inst. in aid of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Arthur Henderson And Norman Angell Honoured

OSLO, Dec. 10.

The Nobel Peace Prize for 1933 has been awarded to Mr. Norman Angell and the prize for 1934 to Mr. Arthur Henderson. The prize is worth about £7,000.

Mr. Henderson has been awarded the Carnegie Peace Prize for 1933 worth over £2,000.—Reuter.

(Mr. Norman Angell who has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace for 1933 is one the most well-known writers who has wielded his pen with unceasing vigour and conviction in the cause of peace in a world which is steadily marching for war.

The services of "Uncle Arthur" as the Chairman of the Disarmament Conference are an open secret for the world. If the Conference has been abortive of any results, Henderson certainly is not responsible. It is the marvellous patience of this devotee of disarmament in sticking to a body whose constituent units, while talking of disarmament, limitation of armaments etc., have been resolutely running an armament race, that deserves recognition.)

CHETTYARS PROTEST AGAINST J.P.C. REPORT

Ask For Special Representation In Legislature

RANGOON, Dec. 10.

The Burma Nattukkotai Chettyars Association has sent a lengthy cable to the Premier, and the Secretary of State for India emphatically protesting against the Select Committee recommendaions. The Association takes strong exception to paragraph 473, especially to the "humiliating remarks" made against Indian money-lenders obviously implying Chettyar Bankers.

The Association points out that Chettyars' place as bankers in the economy of Burma has been recognised by former Governors and high officials and by the Banking Enquiry Committee. The association requests that the bill be so drafted as not to prejudice the vital interests of the Chettyars regarding immigration, property ownership and normal pursuit of business and classify them as a special interest with one seat in the Lower House.

Telegrams drafted on similar lines have been despatched to the Viceroy, the Governor of Burma, the federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Innustry.—A. P.

DEBT LEGISLATION IN U. P. COUNCIL

Regulation Of Sales Bill Passed

LUCKNOW, Dec. 10.

The U. P. Council this afternoon passed the third reading of the Temporary Regulation of Execution and Regulation of Sales Bill with one dissentient voice.

The Home Member, Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, gave illustrations to demonstrate how the bill would touch over 85 per cent. of the agricultural population consisting exclusively of small tenants. He detailed the measures taken by the Government since the slump set into help poor tenants.—A. P.

KING'S SILVER JUBILEE

Viceroy Appeals For Central Charity Fund

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

The Viceroy has issued the following public appeal: "As all India is aware, the 25th anniversary of His Majesty the King Emperor's accession to the throne, which falls on Monday, 6th May, 1935, is to be celebrated by special rejoicings throughout the empire.

"His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve the proposals that in commemoration of so auspicious an occasion, a fund should be raised in India for charitable purposes and that it should be devoted to the Indian Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance (Indian Council) the Countess of Dufferin Fund and the Indian Soldiers Benevolent Fund. It will be noticed that the four institutions specially selected are of an All-India character and are well-known to all classes in the country as constant sources of relief to cases of suffering and want and that any monies which may be received, excepting sums actually expended on organisation, will in accordance with Their Majesties' express desire be expended on relieving distress and suffering in this country.

"I feel that I am on safe grounds in entrusting the general execution and organisation of such an appeal to India to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, who has intimated her willingness to undertake this important responsibility as the President of the fund and who will presently issue her own general appeal to the Princes and the people of India asking them to assist her in every possible way to make this undertaking a success worthy of the occasion.

"Her Excellency will be assisted by a small body of advisers and I have appointed Mr. C. P. Colvin as Honorary Secretary and Mr. G. Kaula as Honorary Treasurer of the Central fund.

"I have already consulted the heads of all provincial Governments and local administrations with regard to their co-operation in the areas under their control and they have signified their general concurrence to the proposals I have made to them and will, no doubt, now proceed to appoint their own committees to further the general scheme, the intention being that each province or administration shall conduct its own campaign for the collection of funds.

FUNDS WILL BE CENTRALISED.

Their Majesties have signified their approval of all the collections being merged in one grand total and the total amount collected by each province or administration should be remitted to the central fund. After Their Majesties have been informed of the result, arrangements will be made to return to the provinces and the various administrations substantial proportions of the sums they have raised for expenditure within their boundaries on objects to be named.

"It has already been announced by a communique to the press that 6th May, 1935, will be a public holiday throughout British India and I now appeal to the Princes, wealthy landowners and merchants as well as to the people of India at large for signal proof of their devotion to the Crown and of their generosity towards those in need of help. I ask the poor man to give his anna and the rich man to assist according to his means towards Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund in India and I am convinced that the result will be one which will be worthy of this momentous event and of this great and loyal country of India."—A.P.

"Frontier Gandhi" Defence

BHULABHAI'S PLANS

Holds Conference With Leading Counsel

BOMBAY, Monday.

The trial of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan on a charge of sedition which opens before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday next promises to be one of the most important in the history of the legal trials in the Presidency.

Leading lawyers in the city like Mr. Bhulabhai Desai Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. C N. Kanuga are busy discussing defence plans. Mr. Bhulabhai who returned from Wardha to-day after receiving the necessary instructions from Gandhiji in this connection summoned Mr. Munshi and Mr. Kanuga as well as other leading lawyers to his chamber this evening and discussed the plans for defending.

It is likely Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will defend, if it is decided to take up defence. Mr. Desai will see Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan to-morrow who is in police custody and take his opinion in the matter.—United Press.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Agenda For 19th Session To Be Held On June 4 Next Year

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

The following communique has been issued:—

"In a press communique, dated October 3, 1934, it was announced that the following subjects would be on the Agenda for the 19th session of the International Labour Conference to be held in Geneva in 1935:—

(1) The maintenance of acquired rights and rights in the course of acquisition under invalidity, old age and widows and orphans insurance on behalf of workers, who transfer their residence from one country to another;

(2) The employment of women on underground work on mines of all kinds;

(3) Unemployment among young persons;

(4) Recruiting of labour in colonies and other territories with analogous conditions and

(5) Holidays with pay.

The Government have not received intimation that the agenda of the Conference will also include the subject "reduction of hours of work". In addition, the Governing body of the International Labour Office have under consideration the placing on the agenda of the question of partial revision of the Hours of Work (coal mines) Convention, 1931. A decision in this connecton will be taken by the Governing body at the next meeting to be held in January 1935.

June 4, 1935, is fixed for the opening of the 19th session of the Conference.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU AT ALLAHABAD

Tour Programme Of Delhi, Punjab And Sind

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is on a holiday visit here. She is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Pandit.

Mrs. Naidu will address the Aligarh University Union on December 12. Thence she will proceed to Delhi and to Punjab. From Punjab she goes on a tour to Sind on December 17.

It is understood that Mrs. Naidu is not keeping health of late.—United Press.

I. G. OF BURMA CIVIL HOSPITALS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

The following communique has been issued:—

"His Excellency the Viceroy has selected Lieutenant Colonel N. S. Sodhi, Civil Surgeon, Lahore to succeed Col. C. A. Gill as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, when the latter proceeds on leave preparatory to retirement".—A. P.

MR. ABHYANKAR EXAMINED

No Cause For Anxiety Just Now

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Abhyankar was examined to-day by Doctors Deshmukh, Erulkar, Gole and Jinabhai Desai, assisted by Doctors Abhyankar and Khare of Nagpur.

The Doctors are of opinion that the general condition of Mr. Abhyankar though serious, is not of such nature as to cause any apprehension just now. There is a little swelling round the gangrenous toe and it might need surgical assistance in future. At present the doctors, however, have decided to carry on a more conservative line of treatment.

It is believed that Mr. Abhyankar will improve under this treatment.—United Press.

17 PERSONS TO HANG

Sequel To Armed Partisan Fight For Land

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 10.

Seventeen persons were sentenced to death and two acquitted including Sharnappa a well-to-do merchant of Dhobalgandi by the Sessions Judge, Gulburga who delivered judgment on Saturday in the sensational case of rioting in which one Narsingh Rao was alleged to have been murdered and nineteen persons were sent up for trial on charges of rioting, abetment of murder and murder.

The case arose from a dispute over the possession of certain lands in Gondgaon village, Nizam's Dominions, in June last year, as a result of which the partisans of the rival claimants came to blows using swords, spears and lathis. In the course of the fight Narsingh Rao sustained fatal injuries. Sharnappa and his servant, Hussain Khan, who were charged only with abetment, were acquitted while the remaining seventeen were each sentenced to three years rigorous on charge of rioting and sentenced to death on charge of murder.

The sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court.—A. P.

WADI BUNDAR STRIKERS HOLD ON

Contractor Unwilling To Give Written Agreement

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial T. U. C. writes:—

The demands of the Wadi Bunder Hamals not having been conceded to by the contractor the strike continued on Monday. It was the third day of the strike and the newly formed Union of the Hamals organized picketing at every gate of the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard. Mr. Khedgiker and several members of the Union posted themselves at the gates at six o'clock in the morning and dissuaded the black legs from going in. Only 13 men from the strikers were observed going inside. About 150 black legs were recruited from Sewri, from the dismissed hamals of the G. I. P. Railway. The new men could not cope with the work of loading. The old men who went inside refused to work and came out in the afternoon.

NO WRITTEN AGREEMENT

In the evening, having realized that the work could not be carried on by the new men, the Manager Mr. Chatterjee, offered to negotiate on behalf of the Contractors. Ten representatives of the Union met him. He, however, refused to discuss with the Union and offered the following terms to the workers:—

1. Rs. 3 per 100 for heavy loads,
2. Rs. 1/4 per 100 for bags and light packages;
3. As. 4 per ton for iron bars;
4. Rs. 30 per month for those who are paid monthly;
5. Rs. 2/4 for loading a single wagon;
6. Rs. 4/8 for loading a double wagon.

This is a full restoration of the wage cut and the men are prepared to accept it provided the Contractors enter into an agreement with them in writing. Mr. Chatterjee, refused to make a written agreement with the workers. This attitude of the Manager is resented by the workers and they have decided unanimously to hold out till they get a written agreement.

EARNINGS OF STATE RAILWAYS

52.52 Crores From April 1 To November 24

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

The total approximate gross earnings of all the State Railways from April 1, 1934 to November 24, 1934, amount to 55.52 crores.—United Press.

"IN INTEREST OF MASSES

Nimbkar And Karnik Appeal To "D" And "F" Ward Voters

Messrs R S Nimbkar and V B Karnik who are contesting the ensuing municipal elections from the D and F Wards respectively as independent labour candidates have issued appeals to the voters of their respective wards in the course of which they state:

We are working in the labour movement for a number of years. Since then we came in close contact with a number of trade unions in Bombay and with the working class movement in general. In all these organisation we worked hard for the removal of the daily grievances of the workers and for the development of their political movement. Besides we have close contacts with a number of political organisations in the city and the country and through these organisations we took our humble part in the struggle for Indian independence.

We advocate the control of the municipality by the overwhelming majority of the population and the conduct of its affairs solely in the interests of the masses.

Similarly it will be our endeavour to remove by all possible means the daily grievances of the voters.

We appeal to you to consider all these points and to favour us with as many of your votes as possible and also to canvass support for us amongst your friends. Our symbol is the "Gun."

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Brigadier The Viscount Gort and Sir Ernest Burdor lunched at Government House, on Monday

Captain and Mrs. F. W. Brett dined at Government House on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne gave a dance at Government House on Monday.

SAFEGUARDS NOT MERE PAPER POWERS

India Secretary's Laboured Defence

(Continued from page 1.)

brainwave of a party of constitutional theorists.

SUM TOTAL OF BR. TEACHING.

These broad conclusions came, not from theorists or any constitutionalists, but from stubborn and irreducible facts of the problems. They came from a century and a half of British teaching in India, from century and a half of Indian experience. Political Indian public men had, for generations, been taught to work on the Westminster model, social Indian questions such as child marriage, temple entry and depressed classes had been thrusting themselves more and more upon the attention of the public, and more and more it became clear that they could only be dealt with effectively by responsible Indian politicians.

BORN OF STUBBORN FACTS.

Economically, better means of communication and higher tariffs made it inevitable that the India of Indian States should take direct part in the Central Indian Government. These broad conclusions emerged from stubborn irreducible facts. It was not the Committee that lightly or irresponsibly created the problem, the problem was there already increasing in complexity and risk. If indeed, there was a change in more recent years, it was that more alert public opinion was constantly bringing these facts into greater prominence.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Public opinion was growing meanwhile, was articulate, daily becoming more powerful and could not be ignored. What was the origin of the mistakes sometimes made in Britain? It was that men were standing still with eyes shut and did not see the movement in India. Those were not words of Lord Halifax speaking to Mr. Gandhi; they were the words of Lord Curzon, spoken over thirty years ago. The overwhelming weight of this crowd of witnesses drove the Committee to reach the broad conclusions which he had just enumerated.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Regarding Provincial Autonomy, if it were only an administrative problem, the time was overdue to make a further step forward upon the road to decentralisation. The Central Government in India was adequate so long as all problems of government were comparatively simple. As they became more complex, as public opinion grew in great provinces more and more, it became inevitable that this step forward should be taken on the road to decentralisation. On the political side, he thought that it had been admitted by almost everyone who had studied the problem impartially, that the reforms made in the Montagu-Chelmsford schemes had outlasted their usefulness.

"STEP FORWARD."

For both reasons it was necessary to take a step forward on the road to provincial autonomy which might mean one of two things. It might mean a kind of glorified County Council Government under which the Centre would maintain a considerable measure of control over the Provinces to which it makes grants-in-aid and in which it has the right of intervention when things go wrong. He believed that that was not provincial autonomy and he was supported by a majority of the Select Committee. He believed himself that such a type of provincial autonomy for a country as great as India with all its multiplicity of conditions was practically impracticable.

CURZON'S EXPERIMENT.

Lord Curzon tried it a generation ago with his great driving force and great administrative ability and failed to make it work. The only wise form of provincial autonomy was real provincial autonomy—as a form of autonomy in which the field of provincial activities is clearly marked out and in that field the provinces are free from interference from the Centre. The system of provincial autonomy thus broadbased upon a wide franchise in which the agricultural classes, women and depressed classes could make their voices heard, a system which was not dependent upon grants-in-aid from the Exchequer but was subsidised from definitely allocated taxes, that was the system of provincial autonomy recommended by the majority of the Select Committee.

LAW AND ORDER.

The House would see immediately that in any system of real provincial autonomy of the type in which Indian Ministers were to control responsibility in provincial affairs, it was essential and inevitable that law and order should not be reserved, but should be transferred to the responsibility of the Minister. Sir Samuel Hoare referred to the arguments in favour of the transfer of law and order in the Select Committee Report, promising to deal again with them in connection with the safeguards and special provisions for safeguarding the position of the police.

CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Regarding the second broad conclusion of All-India Federation, if they established great responsible provincial governments leaving the centre as it was now, they would run risk of destroying one of the great works in India,—the unity of India,—they would run the risk of breaking India in fragments. Secondly, they wold leave at the Centre a Government unsupported by any substantial measure of public opinion, which would be at the mercy of the Governments in the great Provinces, carrying behind them the alert body of provincial opinion.

INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE.

What would be the effect of such a situation upon the two main functions of the Central Government,—the maintenance of Indian credit and Indian defence? What, again, would be the result of such a state of affairs upon the Indian Princes and the Indian States when they saw around them great provincial Governments gaining strength at the expense of the centre, and they themselves being pushed more and more into a position of dangerous isolation? He believed it was only necessary to state this question, to show to the House how inevitable it was that if they once accepted the broad recommendations of provincial autonomy, they had the inevitable consequence of the All-India Federation.

NO FEDERATION WITHOUT STATES.

There was another inevitable conclusion. If there was to be an All-India Federation, it must be a Federation with a government responsible to the Indian Federal Legislature. There could be no all-India Federation without an effective acession of a substantial number of Indian Princes.

Without the accession of Princes an All-India Federation was a contradiction in terms. They could not persuade the Princes to accede to any Federation which still remained under the control of the Whitehall Government.

PRINCES' TERMS.

They had stated repeatedly that the only knd of Federation that they would join was a Federation in which an Indian Executive was responsible to the Indian Legislature. It followed inevitably that, if there was to be an All-India Federation that Federation must be with responsible government. Moreover, it must also contain units which were divergent and different, one from another. Sir Samuel Hoare recalled the Federation in which the units had been remarkably diverse, for example, the Federation of the old German Empire, including the great autocracies and small City States, where there were bureaucratic Governments and in which there was every kind of disparity in the treatment of various units.

EXAMPLE OF BAVARIA.

Sir Samuel Hoare cited the example of Bavaria, which retained the taxation of beer, although the excise and custome were a federal subject. It was inevitable that in any all-India Federation there must be this divergent element, and speaking for himself, he saw great advantage in avoiding uniformity and having this kind of disparity.

The second broad conclusion of the majority of the Select Committee was responsibility of the All-India Federation composed of two types of units, Provinces and States.

RESPONSIBILITY WITH SAFEGUARDS.

But they were conclusions which did not end this point. Therefore their conclusion was one that might roughly be described as responsibility with safeguards. There again, their conclusions had arisen directly from a study of the concrete facts. It had become clear to almost everyone who impartially considered the problem, that it was essential if the provincial autonomy and All-India Federation were to work successfully, that certain precautions must be taken to ensure the security and stability of the various Governments.

HARD PRESSURE OF FACTS!

Those precautions were not creations of theorists who wished to set up a system of checks and balances. They were inherent in actual facts. They were not intended to impede the organic development of the Constitution,—least of all were they cunningly devised to take away with one hand what they had given with another. In every case they were the direct results of the hard pressure of existing facts and conditions in India.

THOSE "PRECAUTIONS".

There were three types of precautions. Firstly, there were a number of provisions dealing with the working of the executives and legislatures. They set out in precise form the conventions, habits and Parliamentary practices that had grown up here during many generations. The Committee rightly felt that if the Constitution was being set up in India on general lines of the British Constitution, that Constitution could not possibly work if it did not contain those conventions, habits and practices without which the British Constitution here could not possibly work at all.

DEFENCE QUESTION.

Accordingly the Committee rightly laid stress on giving statutory form to a number of those conventions. It was noteworthy that the Select Committee was following definitely in the lines of creators of the British North America Act. Secondly, there were reserved departments, notably defence. That reservation arose from no wish to deprive Indians of the responsibilities to which they were entitled. It arose from the actual facts of the case. As things were now, India was not in a position to defend herself.

IMPERIAL CONTROL.

A great part of the defence of India was the defence of British and Imperial troops. No one that he knew had ever seriously suggested that it would be possible to bring the control of the Imperial troops under any authority but the Imperial Parliament. Therefore it was essential under the present conditions to keep the defence of India under the control of the Imperial Parliament.

That did not mean that they did not welcome sympathetically the great experiment of Indianisation. He did not think anyone could say that the present Government of India and the present Commander-in-Chief were not fully sympathetic to that experiment and that they were not doing their best to make it successful.

IN INDIAN INTERESTS.

As things were, it was essential that the army should remain under the direct control of Imperial Parliament. Thirdly there was the class of reservations known as the special responsibilities. There, again, every one arose out of the facts and the conditions of the Indian situation. They did not come out of the minds of theorists and it was noteworthy that there was much, if not more, in Indian interests than in the British. They gave the Governor-General and provincial Governors right to intervene, acting on their own discretion, not on the advice of Indian Ministers—as agents exclusively of the Imperial Parliament, in specified conditions.

THEY WANTED IT.

Those conditions were explicitly set forth in the Select Committee's Report. The special responsibilities enabled Governors to intervene in case of persecution of minorities. That did not mean that they thought it likely that the Indian Minisers would persecute minorities, but it meant that they thought that they ought to have powers in reserve to meet a case of that kind, although it was remote. It was interesting to note that those who had most demanded special responsibilities of that kind had been the representatives of Indian minorities themselves.

BACKWARD AREAS

With regard to the backward areas and the aboriginal tribes, every member of the House would agree that they must keep in reserve the powers to prevent those tribes in the remote districts from being exploited.

Lastly, dealing with the special res ponsibility and various obligations which had resulted from the British partnership with India Sir Samuel Hoare himself thought that they were fully justified, after a century and half of that partnership, to insist that even though the occasion for discriminations might arise which they hoped would be very rare, there must be in reserve powers in the hands of the Governor-General and the Governors of the Provinces to intervene if a threat was made in this particular field.

POLICE PROVISIONS

Particularly was this the case with the police. It was certain that no House of Commons, however composed, would pass any Indian Constitutional Act which did not as far as possible, safeguard the morale and discipline of that splendid force, the Indian police. He believed that every impartial Indian would also desire nothing to be done which might undermine that morale or endanger the force's organisation. The problem which presented itself to the Committee was this: Assuming that the transfer of law and order as an essential part of provincial autonomy, was possible, then the transfer must safeguard the police force itself from the danger of its morale being undermined and the sources of its information being dried up.

TO MAINTAIN MORALE!

Generally speaking the Select Committee's proposals to avoid those dangers took the form of creating precise conventions which actually existed in Great Britain. In Great Britain no one would suggest that the Home Secretary was not responsible for the maintenance of law and order; yet no one could imagine that the Home Secretary would interfere with the postings and minor promotions within the police force itself. No one would contemplate the Home Secretary asking for the names of the secret agents and the exact sources of the secret intelligence. It was proposed to make precise and statutory those British conventions without which in England it would be impossible to maintain morale, discipline and organisation of police force.

He believed that the police in India, when they studied those provisions, would be greatly reassured. He thought that the provisions would go a long way to removing the anxieties which had been rife in the minds of many police officers in India. He believed himself that they wisely held the balance between the responsibilities of Ministers for law and order on the one hand and for safeguarding the internal morale and discipline of the police on the other.

DEALING WITH TERRORISM

And so also with the Select Committee's proposals to deal with terrorism. He was not surprised that the Committee made special and specific proposals for arming the Governor-General and Governors with special powers to deal with this terrible evil. He had given a statement to the Committee setting forth in great detail the whole history of terrorism. Provided with this information the Committee recommended not that a particular section of Intelligence Department be reserved to Provincial Governors or the Governor-General, for that precaution might be totally inadequate in the circumstances but rather that where circumstances of serious emergency had arisen the Governor of a province acting with the sanction of the Secretary of State and the Imperial Parliament would be entitled to retain in his hands or resume any department of Government which he thinks necessary for the purpose of combating terrorism.

Those were extensive provisions. He believed they were necessary and that nothing short of them were adequate in the circumstances. None the less he did not contemplate except in exceptional circumstances that their use will be requisitioned. He believed himself that normally they would find Indian public men as anxious to eradicate terrorism from the life of India as any Provincial Governor or the Governor-General. Nonetheless it was a necessity in the circumstances and in view of the facts that he had set out in his memorandum, forming part of the Report, it was necessary to arm the Governor-General and Provincial Goveenors with those reserve powers.

PAPER POWERS INDEED.

It might be said that the reserve powers were nothing more than paper powers (Hear Hear) that they had no sanction behind them and that in times of stress they would be of no use or value. Nothing was further from the case. (Hear Hear). Behind those powers there would be firstly the Governor-General and Governors appointed by the Crown, kept fully informed by their ministers and officials of everything that was taking place. The service behind them was an executive which would carry out the Governor's orders. Was it suggested that the services with all their long traditions of courage and loyalty would not carry out the executive orders of the Governor-General and Provincial Governors?

NOT PAPER SAFEGUARDS.

He was unable to contemplate such a contingency. If it did arise it would mean the breakdown of the constitution and the abrogation of those powers. The safeguards were not paper safeguards. He emphasised their efficacy to the House, but did not wish any member to think that the Committee or the Government contemplated that there would be constant need for their use. He believed himself that the existence of those powers in the reserve should make it unnecessary nine times out of ten to bring them into play at all. He believed that Governors who would be in close contact with their Ministers, when they saw a case arising wherein their responsibility might be endangered, would persuade the Indian Ministers to take necessary action and in nine cases out of ten the Indian Minister would be only too anxious to take the advice and act.

WINDFALL FOR DACCA 'VARSITY

Jagmohan Ray's Will Gives 4 Lakhs For Medicine

DACCA, Dec. 10.

A donation of 4 lakhs of rupees was made to-day to the Dacca University by the executors of the will of the late Jagmohan Ray, banker and merchant of Dacca, for the establishment of a medical college named after him.

The executive council of the University at an extraordinary meeting this afternoon thankfully accepted the generous benefaction and authorised the Vice-Chancellor to take all possible steps to utilise the money and to enter into negotiations with the Bengal Government for the early fulfilment of the scheme.—A.P.

STOP PRESS.

SCHEME WORKABLE

Sir Samuel Hoare said in his speech in the Commons:—

Answering a possible query whether the constitution would work Sir Samuel Hoare said he would not make optimistic prophecies. He expected to meet unforeseen difficulties and suffer many disappointments, though probably the constitution would develop on its own distinctive lines, not on lines of the Westminster model. He believed, nevertheless, if the Bill passed on the general lines of the Report, that Constitution would work. "I am supported in this view by the opinion of the Governor-General, the Government of India and all Provincial Governments. I put this question to them during the past three weeks and they all are of the opinion that the Select Committee scheme is a workable basis of the Indian Constitution."

Proceeding to discuss the amount of support behind the proposals on India Sir Samuel Hoare said that he was painfully aware that a few if any public men in India could say that they were satisfied with this or any other scheme. Checks and safeguards which were considered essential to Britain and without which no bill could ever pass Parliament seemed irksome and unnecessary to most Indian public men. Sir Samuel Hoare knew also that in the recent Assembly elections Congress, upon a programme of hostility won many seats and many of his Indian friends with whom he had worked during the last three or four years had been defeated. They fell in the honourable cause of co-operation and reconciliation (Cheers).

"CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IMPRACTICABLE."

These events did not come to him as a surprise. He knew the Congress would win many seats. "It has been settled policy of Viceroy and myself for years past bring the Congress back from the barren field of non-co-operation into the legislature and responsible public work." The lesson of the recent elections was that long as a system continued under which electoral success was dependent almost exclusively upon attacking Government the elections in India would almost invariably go the same way.

Sir Samuel Hoare was aware also that the Congress had passed a resolution hostile to the reforms. He hoped on second thoughts they would reconsider the position. He would have thought the day of antiquated negation had passed both here and in India and that there were great bodies of opinion in India whose one desire was to avoid further delay and reach at no distant date definite decisions. Any proposals of a Constituent Assembly in India seemed him quite impracticable and he believed Indians themselves knew it. The time has come to end this long period of protracted delay and take definite action upon the sole scheme that has held the ground and to which no workable alternative been proposed.—Reuter.

"Nation-Building Enterprise"

Sir J. Bhore Thanks Those Who Endeavoured To Make "Dufferin" Success And Distributes Prizes To Cadets

Presiding over the Distribution of Prizes to cadets of the I.M.M.T.S "Dufferin" on board the ship on Monday evening, Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member of the Government of India, said that the "Dufferin" was in a very special sense a nation-building enterprise which commanded the enthusiastic support of every patriotic Indian, and of every Britisher "who wishes to see this country shoulder her responsibilities in every phase of her life."

Proceeding the commerce member said that until recently the sea did not attract the educated youth of India, probably, due to lack of adequate training facilities. But now things had changed, and thanks to the co-operation of the shipping companies, it was possible for he cadets to receive proper training. The shipping companies have also been holding out suitable prospects of employment for educated youths.

MESSAGE TO CADETS.

Sir Joseph Bhore thanked all those who had endeavoured to make the "Dufferin" a success.

In a special message to the cadets, the Commerce Member pointed out that they were helping in building the traditions of this comparatively new institution, and therefore, when they go out into the world the cadets should see that those traditions—traditions of courage, efficiency, keenness and discipline—do not suffer at their hands.

7 YEARS PROGRESS.

The report on the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" (which had just completed the seventh year of its existence), for the year 1934, showed that during the year under review, there had been 92 cadets in training. It was also recorded in the report that the qualifying Examination for next year's entry was held in October at nine different centres in India and Burma. There were 218 candidates, out of whom 132 applied for the Executive Branch, 76 for the Engineering and 10 were prepared to join either branch. In each branch there were 25 vacancies.

That the average net cost to Government, spread over a number of years, for maintaining the Trainingship had not exceeded, the original estimate of cost, was also stated in the report.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Prizes were distributed by the Commerce Member to the various cadets for outstanding merit in different branches of study and sport.

A cine film depicting life on board the ship was also shown to the guests of the evening.

Many distinguished citizens of Bombay attended the function.

LONDON TOPICS

(Continued from page 6.)

Committee's Report. However, there is one danger against which Indian politicians will have to guard themselves during the next three months. It is feared in political circles sympathetic to India that these Tory attacks through their internal Party dissensions may go to persuade some moderate Indian politicians to believe that there is political wisdom in accepting the main clauses of the White Paper and the Committee's Report by supporting Mr. Baldwin or the Official Labour Opposition on the Indian question.

The Indian position is as bad as bad can be, for the whole series of proposals, namely, those of the Simon Commission, the three Round Table Conferences and the Select Committee's Report all seek to place India under a more autocratic rule than before. India will have to start a new fight against the dictation of Britain by planning a constructive and careful campaign in Britain itself. It can no longer be a fight of political formulas, of quotations from the Manifesto of Queen Victoria or from the speeches of the late Mr. Montagu; or by appeals to the conscience and humour of Imperialist rulers. It will have to be a movement to bring before the British public, firstly that Indians fight is an immediate bread and butter struggle and, secondly, that in such a struggle there is a unity of tactics and objects between the anti-imperialist sections in Great Britain and the struggling masses of India.

Labour Propaganda.

The one great desire of the anti-Imperialists in Great Britain is to issue sufficiently educative literature on Indian problem during the next six months, before the Government's India Bill becomes an Act of Parliament. In this connection the Labour Research Department has issued an excellent book on "British Imperialism in India" under the authorship of Mrs. Joan Beauchamp (Martin and Lawrence 5 shillings). The book is crammed with figures and facts and most scrupulous attention has been paid to the authenticity of the statements made by the authoress. The amount of knowledge of the details of the various events that have taken place in India, useful to the British public, that are displayed in the book is really surprising. Not only have all the figures and statements been carefully examined by a Committee of experts but the contents have been carefully read by an eminent lawyer.

"British Imperialism in India" recalls and recounts an India that is not in every day newspaper. It gives reliable details about British capital invested in India and the narrow limit of British goodwill that is required to safeguard the capital and commercial interests of Great Britain. A third of the book is taken up with the account of "The Conquest of India" and "The Development of Capitalism in India." The next part takes us through the hard conditions of the peasants of India and of the workers who dwell in slums. In the last part of the book there is an explanation of various elements in the recent Indian struggle and it contains much material that is quite new in Great Britain and is vital for a better understanding of the newspaper reports about India. The book has also got an excellent map of the economics of India drawn by Mr. F. J. Horrabin, former Vice-Chairman of the India League.

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but the CHOICE is always

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LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

...AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

Beneath His Honour To Break Promise

RED CROSS POPULARITY IN JAPAN

Miss Norah Hill Narrates Her Impressions Of International Conference At Tokyo

NEW DELHI (By Mail.)

Interviewed on her return from Tokyo, where she has been to attend the XVth International Red Cross Conference as leader of the Indian delegation, Miss Norah Hill, Organising Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society gave her impressions of the country and of the Conference.

HUGE SUCCESS

The Conference itself was a huge success. It was the first International Red Cross Conference to be held in Asia and the biggest international conference yet held in Japan. It drew over 300 delegates from 57 countries, some of them representing Governments and others Red Cross Societies. The most popular figure of all was H. E. Prince Tokugawa, President of the Japan Red Cross, who spared no pains to make every one of his 300 guests feel at home. Among other distinguished personalities were H. R. H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, President of the German Red Cross, Judge John Barton Payne, Chairman of American Red Cross, Major General Sir Harold Fawcus, Director-General of the British Red Cross, Prof. Nolf, President of Belgium Red Cross, Dame Rachel Crowdy, the Marquise de Noailles, General Diel of the Netherland Red Cross, Colonel Melnich, President of the Norweigian Red Cross and many others. 61 delegates came from the United States. The arrival of Lady Muriel Paget from Moscow by aeroplane was only one of many incidents which filled the daily press.

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK

During the sessions, which lasted 10 days, a number of very important Red Cross problems were discussed, both in the international and national spheres. On the international side a tendency is noticeable to extend the scope of the Red Cross not only to alleviate but to prevent suffering. Progress was made towards a convention for ameliorating the lot of civilians on enemy territory, and a proposal was put forward by Belgium to establish neutral zones for the sick and wounded behind the firing line, whose neutrality should be respected. The Soviet delegation proposed a resolution exhorting all Red Cross Societies to work for peace, as the machinery of war has far outstripped the machinery for dealing with the victims of war in modern times.

In many countries the Government has recognised the Red Cross as the official agency for organising relief in floods, earthquakes, etc. The Organising Secretary took advantage of this discussion to present the thanks of the Indian people to those countries which sent generous financial aid in the Bihar Earthquake.

Interesting reports were made on the organisation of First Aid on roads to deal with motor accidents; many Red Cross Societies, notably Denmark, have a very efficient system of First Aid posts, well-marked, as well as cyclist patrols.

JUNIOR BRANCH.

Junior Red Cross has made immense strides and there are now 14 million Juniors throughout the world. The Conference paid special attention to the problem of transition of the Junior to the Senior Red Cross, and also to the value of the Junior Red Cross inter-school correspondence in promoting international understanding.

The Conference gave ample opportunity to the delegates to study the splendid work of the Red Cross Society of Japan, which has 2,700,000 adult members and 2,000,000 Junior members in a country whose total population is one-fifth that of India. There was no doubt of the popularity of the Society wherever they went, and one of their happiest recollections is of the thousands of healthy, happy school children who lined the streets, and crowded the railway platforms, fluttering Red Cross flags and shouting tumultuously "Banzai, banzai" which means, "May you live 10,000 years."

POPULARITY OF RED CROSS.

The popularity of the Red Cross owes much to the Imperial patronage and to the very active support it enjoys from the Government but it is really the people's sense of patriotism which has made the Red Cross what it is in Japan. Every Japanese man and woman is brought up not only to love but to make sacrifices for his country. The result is that they submit willingly to taxation for the improvement of public services; the rich pay for hospital accommodation in order that the poor may be treated free, and the giving of a regular 3 yen a year to the Red Cross is grudged by no one.

BENEATH HIS HONOUR.

When the Organising Secretary asked what system they followed for collecting renewals of subscriptions, they reply was that a person who promised to subscribe yearly would consider it beneath his honour to break that promise. The magnificent new Red Cross Hospital in Kyoto, just completed, has been built by 80,000 Red Cross members promising to subscribe 3 yen a year for ten years.

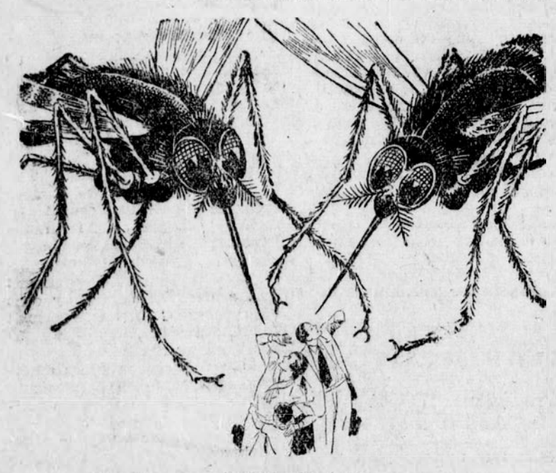
JAPAN'S FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Miss Hagiwara, Superintendent of the Central Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo, who started as a pioneer 40 years ago, might be called the Florence Nightingale of Japan. This indomitable daughter of a samurai, small in stature but wise and courageous, must be proud of the results of her work. The new Nurses' Dormitory at Osaka, with its fine gymnasium, reception rooms and seaside rest home, is but one of many such institutions for nurses.

RELIEF IN ACTION.

Some of the delegates who arrived early had an opportunity of seeing the relief units of the Japan Red Cross in action after the typhoon which did great damage in Osaka and along the coast shortly before the Conference opened. The system followed is that all Red Cross Branches maintain a certain number of "relief units" with doctors, nurses and male stretcher-bearers who are ready to mobilize at a moment's notice with their tents and stores. Japan unfortunately suffers from a large number of natural calamities such as earthquakes and tidal waves, and these relief units are constantly in action. Their presence adds greatly to the popularity of the Red Cross and makes the emblem well-known.—A. P.

The Mysore Chamber of Commerce in a communication addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore point out that the octroi duty now imposed on coffee imports into Bangalore is not warranted and is highly prejudicial to the interests of the industry.



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STATUS OF INDIANS PREJUDICED IN CEYLON

Indian Mercantile Chamber Protests

The president of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon at its meeting on December 6 stated that a telegram had been sent to the Governor urging him to prevent the endorsement of the Ceylon Land Development Bill, which passed its third reading in the State Council on November 23.

The Bill provides for the systematic development of Crown land by the Ceylonese and defines the conditions under which such land is to be held by those to whom grants have been made.

The grounds of objection, it was stated at the meeting are that the Bill discriminates against Indians in Ceylon, seeking to deprive them of all the rights and benefits of equal citizenship.

It was pointed out that apart from immediate injury the Bill would create a dangerous and undesirable precedent in seriously prejudicing the status of Indians.

The president referred with satisfaction to the fact that the Government of India had not raised the Indian import duty on Ceylon copra, despite the representations of Malabar growers.

SHIRPUR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Mamlatdar To Be Ex-Officio President

(From Our Own Correspondent).

DHULIA, Dec. 9.

The Government has published a notification regarding the changes in the present constitution of Shirpur Municipality in this district. It says that the inhabitants of the Municipal district of Shirpur in West Khandesh District are in a backward state and are incapable of exercising their rights of election, so as to return councillors, capable of managing the affairs of the Municipality properly. So the Government has ordered that nstead of the present constitution of the Municipality, the said Municipality shall consist of twelve members, eight of whom will be nominated by the Government and four will be elected members. Out of four members one shall be elected by Muslims and three by non-Muslims. The Mamlatdar of Shirpur shall be ex-officio President of the Municipality. The said constitution shall come into force from the 1st April, 1935.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6)

war, decide the fate of this Government of reactionaries in Britain? Conservative leaders, even like Sir A. Chamberlain, have entered the press controversy on the subject to point out that recourse even to economic pressure to prevent one people going to war with another might end in actual hostilities; while the use of armed force to prevent a war, somewhat on the analogy of the Municipal Law preventing duelling to settle disputes between individual citizens, is inconceivable so long as civilised communities of to-day continue to be organised and motivated on the obsolete principles of national exclusiveness and individual gain.

Imperial Unity In Time Of War

In this connection it would be interesting to note how far the British Commonwealth of Nations would function as a single unit, if a large-scale war should break out in Europe. Gen. Smuts has been declaring to representative British audiences in mail week, that Britain should never be entangled in Far East alliances, a direct hit against the Japanese alliance. Japan, it is now certain, is going to denounce the Washington and London Treaties, and starting on a race in Naval Armaments, which parts of the British Empire, like Australia or New Zealand, cannot but view with grave apprehension and uneasiness. The British Industries Federation, on the other hand, is rumoured to be interested in seeking an understanding with Japan which could assure profitable business for the heavy,—and particularly, armament,—industry in Britain. Will the Empire follow the Senior Partner blindly into a war which may cause complications, not only with European powers, but even the United States, and Russia?

The Only Comment

The only commentary it is necessary to make on this rather tangled skein is: That the Union of South Africa has passed a law abolishing the King's Veto in that Dominion. In accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the Union Act. Section 65 of the South Africa Act, of 1909, which ordains the power of the King to veto any law in the Union of South Africa, after it has been assented to by the Governor-General, is abolished from November 19 last.

Saar Agreement

The Saar problem seems to be advanced one degree on its road to solution. International police, or armed forces, will, under agreement between the parties concerned, guarantee the maintenance of order at the time of the Plebiscite; while the main stumbling-block in the way of an understanding, viz., the question of payment to France for the Saar mines has also been settled by an agreement. The arrangement seems satisfactory, as far as it goes. But one cannot say if, when the time comes, it will prove to be so to both sides. Especially if the verdict of the Saarlanders goes against Germany.

Domestic Troubles In Germany

Within Germany, the turmoil between the Church and the State still continues,—only in a more aggravated form than ever before. The rebels to the authority of the Reisch-Bischoff are to be arrested and tried for among other charges, high treason, for which the penalty is death. And an increasing stream of legislation or executive decrees is regulating most meticulously the economic life of the country, which cannot but cause serious discount. A speech of Hitler's attempting to assure France against any desire to secure revision on the Western Frontier, or a Putsch in Saarland if the verdict goes against Germany, has caused uneasiness to Poland, —a new ally, or one likely to be friendly to Germany,—because no mention was made in that speech as to the Eastern frontier. Does that imply that the Nazis will, when they can, refuse to recognise the States of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and others created under the Peace Treaties of 1919?

Hungary And Yugoslavia

Echoes of the Marseilles tragedy of October last are beginning to be heard in the Councils of the League of Nations. A formidable indictment of Hungary by Yugoslavia, on the ground of harbouring, protecting, and even inciting Yugoslavian political malcontents, on the Hungarian territory has been presented to the League Council. One of these malcontents is believed to have murdered the King of Yugoslavia at Marseilles a few weeks ago. The Yugoslavian charge-sheet is met by an equally terrific denunciation of Yugoslavian intrigues by Hungary. The battle of words and protocols has been joined; and even the allies are being canvassed. France is reported to be backing Yugoslavia, while Italy is no less interested, according to cables last week, on behalf of Hungary. For the moment, however, they seem to hold a reference to the Hague Tribunal might settle the dispute.

But that is one more indication of the volcano on which European countries seem to be living, in this generation.

The United States

In the United States, no declaration of policy has yet been made by the President, though Congressional elections, giving him an unprecedented majority have been over a month since. He has announced, indeed, that a measure to provide for Old Age Pensions and Industrial Insurance will be submitted to the Congress,—a revolution, in its way, in social legislation in that country. And he has appointed an undersecretary to Morgenthau, that promises a further leaning towards the Left. But all that is still in the realm of conjecture. And meanwhile there have been brought to light plans of a Fascist revolution in the States, in evidence before a Congress Committee by an American General Butler.

MOLASSES AS FERTILISER

Will Increase The Soil Nitrogen

In the meeting of the Academy of Sciences, U. P. held on November 23 Prof. N. R. Dhar read an important paper on the above subject and stated:—

It is well known that most plants take up carbonic acid from the air, but are unable to absorb atmospheric nitrogen for their growth. Hence combined nitrogen in the form of nitrate or ammonium salts has to be added to the soil, and that is why a cheap supply of combined nitrogen is perhaps the greatest problem of our times. In India the chemical manufacture of ammonium salts and nitrate is a practical impossibility under the present conditions. But these compounds are absolutely necessary as manures for increasing the yield of crops and vegetables.

The Agricultural Commissioners of 1928 were unanimous in recording that the crying need of Indian soils, is combined nitrogen.

RESULT OF EXPERIMENTS

Experiments carried on in the Chemical Laboratories of Allahabad University show that the addition of sugar or molasses to the soil leads to a considerable increase of ammonium salts. The results obtained by N. R. Dhar and his collaborators show that the ammoniacal nitrogen is about 10 times greater in soil after the addition of molasses and aeration even when correction is applied for the ammonia added with the molasses. From a large number of experiments it has been concluded that considerable fixation of nitrogen takes place in tropical soils of the addition of molasses provided the aeration of the soil is sufficient. When the aeration is incomplete nitrogen fixation becomes defective, because energy is necessary for nitrogen fixation and this energy comes from the oxidation of the sugars and that is why a large supply of air is necessary for nitrogen fixation on the addition of molasses. In the owsence of air-anaerobic bacteria and fungi flourish and utilise the carbohydrates and nitrate for their growth and hence in the presence of bateria, instead of addition of nitrogen to soil, nitrate is lost, as has been observed by many workers in different countries. Moreover, this oxidation is facilitated by increase of temperature and sunlight and hence there is a great possibility for the utilization of molasses in India as a manure in increasing the soil nitrogen, which is the crying need of thophical soil, provided there is sufficient aeration and the soil is exposed to sunlight.

SOIL NITROGEN

It is found the growth of wheat is the best on the portion of the soil containing molasses and well turned over and on the portion containing molasses but not aerated, the growth seems inferior to that on the portion containing no molasses but well aerated by ploughing. Molasses which are wasted in Sugar Factories in India will increase the soil nitrogen and hence help plant growth, provided the soil is well tilled after its addition to the soil.

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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Kolaba District Peasants' Conference

(From A Correspondent).

The third session of the Kolaba District Peasants' Conference will be held on Sunday, the 16th instant at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at Charee village (near Dharamtar) in Alibag Taluka, under the presidentship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law M.L.C.

The Conference will consider the grievances and demands of the peasants and will pass resolutions embodying its decisions.

Charee Village the place of the Conference is 10 miles from Rewas and 4 miles from Dharamtar. Steam launches leave Bombay from the Ferry Wharf at 7 in the morning daily for Rewas and Dharamtar Motor buses for Charee are available hire at Rewas and Dharamtar on the arrival of the steam launches. Time occupied by the journey from Bombay to Charsee is about two and a half hours.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON PRICE UNCHANGED

Slight Improvement In Crossrates

EASY TENDENCY IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat Quiet And Linseed Weak But Rubber Unchanged

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

On Monday, crossrates showed slight improvement.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET.

The New York cotton market was quiet in the absence of any definite lead. Traders await further developments.

GOLD AND SILVER EASY.

London gold and silver ruled easy to-day.

WHEAT QUIET BUT LINSEED WEAK.

Wheat ruled quiet but linseed was weak on account of liquidation by bulls.

JUTE QUIET AND RUBBER UNCHANGED.

Tin was barely steady. Jute was quiet and rubber unchanged.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES INACTIVE.

The London Stock Exchange displayed some activity but latterly slowed down due to the lack of further support. Giltedged securities failed to put up any activity owing to the absence of speculative interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Dec. 10.

Previous closing	12.54
To-day's opening	12.55
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	12.54
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Previous closing	6.68
To-day's opening	6.67
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.69
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 225

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 10.

Cotton lacked vigour in the absence of any definite lead with the result that trading was moderately active on some small orders with no signs of foreign enquiry. Traders are evidently awaiting further developments in connection with the next cotton programme and also plans for distribution of present surpluses. The fact that the Government will not issue loans this year lends colour to the report that there will be competition for exports.

Trading in May commenced at 12.57 i.e. one point higher than the previous closing. The market was moderately active on local buying and trade calling with the price gradually rising to 12.57 aided by better Liverpool cables but the absence of any aggressive demand did not permit the rise to be fully maintained and the market showed an inclination to fall back.

The New York cotton market finally closed unchanged at 12.54.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The following were the opening ranges.

January (12.51/12.50) 12.49/12.49
March (12.58/12.57) 12.56/12.56
May (12.54) 12.55/12.54

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.74) 6.73
American March (6.71) 6.71
Egyptian January (8.68) 8.68
Egyptian March (8.67) 8.68

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 10. 10-30 p.m.

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 225-12 and Rs. 225 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 225 with New York futures about 3 points down.

HALDANKAR ART INSTITUTE

Exhibition Strong In Landscapes

The Art Institute founded by Sjt. S. Haldankar has arranged a very interesting exhibition at the Town Hall. It was opened by Sir Beaumount. It contains examples of work of varied standards and subjects. But it is obviously strong in landscapes. A detailed review of the exhibition would appear here every week. The exhibition will remain open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. and will continue for ten days.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec. 10.

Previous closing	4.95 5/8
To-day's opening	4.95 1/4
To-day's closing	4.95 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec. 10.

Previous closing	4.94 11/16
To-day's opening	4.94 3/4
To-day's closing	4.95 3/4
Difference	+.01 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Dec. 10

Previous closing	75.03
To-day's opening	75.03
To-day's closing	75.21
Difference	+.18

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 10.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 3/4 and immediately improved to 4.95 3/16 subsequently rising to 4.95 5/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.95 3/4

The franc opened at 75.03 and then advanced to 75.15

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.21

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 10.

The market closed quiet

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	24 5/8d.	24 1/2d.
Forward	24 3/4d.	24 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 10.

Gold (£7-0-8) £7-0-4 1/2

BULLION

London, Dec. 10.

Influx (£69,000) £1,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (24 5/8d.) 24 1/2d.
Gold per ounce (£7-0-3) £7-0-4 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 10.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 10. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.64 5/8) 5.65 3/8
New York on Bombay	(37.30) 37.30
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93) 0.92 5/8
London on Milan	(58.09) 57.96
London on Shanghai	(1-4 1/2) 1-4 5/8
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 66/10, 66/12 and 66/15. Owing to the absence of good cables from abroad and the general lack of demand trading was extremely poor and prices gave way under local selling and liquidation while further disappointing London advices caused renewed selling prices closed steady at Rs. 66/4, 66/6 and 66/9.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14, 34/14/6 and 34/15/6. The market showed the lack of buying interest and prices eased under some banks selling and realising influenced by steadiness of sterling. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/13/6, 34/14 and 34/15.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 63 5/8 and May 65 3/4. Traders displayed some interest but business on the whole continued to be small.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 10.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.01 3/8. The market was comparatively quiet in the absence of any important demand.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec. 10.

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 12.24. Prices eased under liquidation and foreign selling which forced the quotation down to 12.07 at which point it stood at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/4 buyers £228 3/8 sellers) £228 1/2 buyers £228 5/8 sellers Barely steady.

Lead (£10 3/8 buyers £10 5/8 sellers) £10 1/4 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 1/2) £31 to £31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

JUTE

Crop Dec-Jan. new crop (£16 1/2 sellers) £16 1/2 value.

Dunlop Dec (£19 1/2 sellers) £19 3/4 sellers

Lightning Dec (£17 5/4 sellers) £17 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/8) 6 3/8 paid and value.

April-June (6 11/16) 6 5/8 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Dec-Jan (£12 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Dec-Jan (£11 11/16 £11 13/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata Dec-Jan. (£9 3/4 sellers) 9 3/4 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal Jun (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 9 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 10 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 10 3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 11 6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 11 9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 11 6
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 10 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 10. 10-30 p.m.

Wheat January	4 5 6
Wheat May	4 10 6
Linseed May	6 11 6

The tone was steady.

GANDHIJI'S GIFTS TO INDIA

Hindi Prachar Week President's "At Home" To Kaka Kalelkar

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

To meet Kaka Kalelker, Mr. Ramachandra Reddy, President of the Madras Legislative Council who is president of the Hindi Prachar Week Celebration Committee, gave a tea party this afternoon in the Hindustan Buildings. Speaking after tea Mr. Reddy welcomed Kaka Kalelker's visit to South India and remarked that it would give an impetus to the Hindi movement in the south.

Kaka Kalelker replying said that it was at Mr. Gandhi's request that he had come to the south. The great problem before Indians he said was the achievement not only of political unity but of cultural unity. He appealed for liberal financial support for the spread of Hindi.

Mr. Satyamurthi said that among the permanent gifts of Mahatma Gandhi to India would be khadi, Hindi and the Village Industries Association.—A. P.

Governor's Appeal For The Blind

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

"Blindness is a terrible affliction and anything any of us can do to assist in the great work will, I am sure, be done with the greatest pleasure," said H. E. the Governor presiding at the annual meeting of the Madras Association for the Blind to-night at the Government House.—A. P.

STOCK EXCHANGE OPERATORS VERY CAUTIOUS

FIRMNESS IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

Gold Currencies Weak In Terms Of Sterling

WALL STREET NARROWLY IRREGULAR

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

In view of mid-European political uncertainties, operators on the Stock Exchange were very cautious and apart from firmness in giltedged securities, markets generally were dull and uninteresting.

Commodities were without special feature. Gold currencies in terms of sterling tended to weaken.

Wall Street was narrowly irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 10.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday Dec. 7 £96 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 10. 3-30 p.m.

Markets were generally firm at first but the demand slackened afterwards. Giltedged securities were inactive. Mining shares were quiet but the undertone was favourable. Industrials in general were dull.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£89) £89 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 3/4) £109 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 3/4) £112 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 5/8) £118 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 5/8) £107
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 5/8) £117

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 7/8) 11 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 3/4
Musical Industries (29-3) 28-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (42-9) 42-0
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-0) 36-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-4 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (114-9) 114-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£93 1/2) £93 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (48-6) 48-6
University Ordinary (22-6) 22-6
Ford Motors (36-0) 35-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless (7 1/4) 7 1/4
British American Tobacco (126-3) 125-7 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (136-9) 136-9
P and O S N Co Defd (15-3) 15-3
Distillers (93-9) 93-9
Bredrurd Dyers (10-0) 9-6
British Celenese (11-3) 11-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (67-9) 66-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (45-0) 45-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-9) 9-9
Inter Nickels (23 3/4) 23 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51) £51
L M S Ford (£21 1/4) £21 1/4
L N E R Defd (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Southern Dutch (£23) £23
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£132-8) £132 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£93 1/4) £93 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (263-9) 263-9
Goddar (197-6) 187-6
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (240-0) 238-9
Spring Mines (170-0) 168-9
Union Corporation (138-9) 138-9

Arrangements For Reserve Bank

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

Mr. J. B. Taylor, Deputy Governor designate of the Reserve Bank leaves Delhi to-day for Calcutta and returns by Sunday next. While at Calcutta he and Sir Osborne Smith will hold further discussions with a view to completing the arrangements which have to be made before the Bank is brought into existence.—A.P.

CONSTITUTIONAL WORK AT INDIA OFFICE

Deputed Officer To Return As Reforms Commissioner

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

It is understood that Sir James Dunnett's period of deputation on constitutional work at the India Office, London, is coming to a close and that he is expected to return to India about the end of January and resume duties as Reforms Commissioner with the Government of India.—A.P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 10. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87 3/4) £88 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96) £96 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£108) £108
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£105) £105
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 1/4) £112 1/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 37-6
Donaro Tea (52-6) 52-6

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (2-6) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (30-6) 30-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-6) 59-0
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-9
Rio Tintos (14 1/4) 13 7/8
East Rand Proprietary (50-0) 50-6
Rand Mines (140-0) 140-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Anglo Persian (41-10 1/2) 41-10 1/2
Burma Oil (73-1 1/2) 73-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-0
Shell Transport (43-9) 43-9
Royal Dutch (£18 5/8) £18 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 10.

The following were the opening rates General Motors (dol 32 7/8) dol 32 5/8 Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12) dol 11 1/2

U S Steel Common (dol 38 1/8) dol 37 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 83 1/2) dol 83 1/4

JUTE SHARES VERY STRONG

Coals Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Jutes ruled very strong. Megna and Nuddea showed remarkable rise over last quotation. Profit-taking was observable towards the close. Coals shewed no change and very little business passed. Teas were more or less disinterested. In Miscellaneous Indian Standard Wagon ordy shares were keenly asked for and marked a rise of about Rs 6 over last quotations, while others were more or less unchanged. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations.

Securities:—3 per cent New Loan 1941 10/3; 3 1/2 per cent paper 97/13 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 103/1; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 119/3; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 105/3.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 35/6; Imperial Bank fully paid 1620.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4/14.

Coals:—Bengal 247/8; Equitable 26/12, Nazira 8/6; New Manbhoom 58/4; Pench Valley 43/12 small lot; Union 15/8.

Jutes:—Agarpara ordy 26/4 cum div; Agarpara pref 135 cum div; Alliance 423; Anglo India 491; Albion ordy 300; Auckland 265; Adamjee ordy 15/16; Bally 280; Barnagore 197/8; Birla ordy -6/6; Caledonian 550 small lot; Calcutta Jute ordy 26/8; Cheviot 253; Champdany 213; Clive 35/6; Craig 1/14; Dalhousie 432/8; Delta 450; Empire 45/4; Fort Gloster 656/8; Fort William 335; Ganges 360; Gourepore 701 small lots; Hooghly ordy 75; Howrah 61/6; Hukumchand ordy 77/2 ex div; India 415; Kamarhatty 641; Kanknarrah 576 small lot; Lansdowne 195; Megna 56/8; Naihati ordy 478; National 27s mall lot; Nuddea 76; Northbrook 53/8; Orient 237/8; Presidency 6/11; Reliance 82; Union 543; Waverley ordy 3/10; Waverley pref 86.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/6; Reliance Firebricks 10/8; Benares electric 14/4; Cuttack electric 8/2; Patna electric 17/8; U. P. Electric 159; Arthur Butler ordy 15; Bengal Iron 4/5; Burn and Co., ordy 318; Indian Iron and Steel 8/8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 72/8 small lot; Indian Standard Wagon pref 124/8; Concord of India Insurance 12/12 premium; B. I. Corporation ordy 2/8; B. I. Corporation defd 1/11; B. I. Corporation pref. 4/8; Ivan Jones 3/1; Calcutta Trams ordy 20/8; Firpo Ltd. 13; Kalimpong Ropeway 6/8; Walford Transport 1/15; British Ceylon Corporation ordy 10/9; Bengal Paper ordy 105; Titagur paper defd 9/8 cum div; Upper India Couper Paper 142 small lot.

Rubber:—Malacca Pinda 1.50 cts small lots; Tapah 2.20 cts.

Shipping:—India General Navigation ordy 113.

Sugar:—Raza 138/8 small odd lot; Samastipur 11/6.

Teas:—East India 13/12; Tezpore Ord. 12 Tezpur pref 12/12.—A. P.

HARIJAN PILGRIMAGE ON FOOT

Rajen Babu Commends Patna Workers' Novel Enterprise

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 10.

A Harijan propaganda tour the first of its kind in Biher and perhaps unique in India also, is being undertaken in the villages of the Patna District by a party of Harijan workers and students under the auspices of the local Harijan Sevak Sangha.

The novelty of the tour lies in the fact that the party will walk all the distance from Patna to Rajgir visiting Poonpoon, Masowdhee, Islampur and a large number of other villages, explaining to the public the object of the Harijan Sangha and the significance of the Harijan movement with a view to enlisting their sympathy and support.

With the single exception of Gandhiji no one else probably has organised so far such a tour on foot to carry on propaganda for the Harijan movement.

The party consisting of about 10 persons leaves Patna on the 16th December.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President has issued the following appeal in this connection:

"The District Harijan Sevak Sangha, Patna, has resolved to send a party of Harijan workers and students to tour through the villages of the district. The party will explain to the public the significance of the Harijan movement and activities of the Sangha in order to enlist their sympathy and assistance. I hope and believe that the public will warmly receive and help it in its mission and contribute in every possible way to make this tour a splendid success".

SEPARATE PROVINCE FOR BERAR

All-Parties Meeting On Inadequate Financial Safeguards

NAGPUR, Dec. 10.

The view that there is no other solution to meet the claims of the people of Berar but to constitute Berar into a separate, administrative and federating unit was expressed at a meeting of the Berar All-Parties Committee at Amraoti, yesterday, Mr. S. B. Tambe presiding.

The Committee met to consider the position of Berar under the J.P.C. Reform proposals and those present included Sir M. V. Joshi (Liberal) Mr. Wamarrao Joshi (Congress) Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Rao Bahadur M. V. Bramha (Liberal) and Mr. R. A. Kanetkar, M.L.C., Mr. M. S. Aney could not attend the meeting.

The Committee discussed the position for three hours and made it clear that the provisions made in the J.P.C. report for safeguarding the financial interests of Berar would not secure the desired object and further would not promote homogenous relations which was essential for the successful working of autonomy in the province.

By another resolution the Committee asked for the immediate publication of the arrangements arrived at between the British Government and the Nizam in this connection.—A.P.

SIDPUR FORECAST CASE

Three Accused Get Jail And Fine

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 10.

Mr. P. V. Mehta Special Magistrate, for Sidhpur Forecast Case delivering judgment at Sidhpur on Saturday sentenced Abdeali Chhatriwala and Ibrahim Abdulhusein Mamuwala to three months simple imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine or in default three weeks simple imprisonment under section 270 of the Local Penal Code and were acquitted for offence under Section 424 Sub-section 2.

Husenbhai Broachwala was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or in default 15 days' simple imprisonment under Section 270B. The amount of Rs. 17,828 of Muddamal is to be returned to Abedeali Chhatriwala and Rs. 70 to be recovered from the Company to be taken over by the Government.

JUDICIARY AND I. C. S

Badaun Bar Council Protests Against J. P. C. Recommendations

BADAUN, Dec. 10.

Mr. Amirchand Johri, Advocate, wires:—

(a) That the Bar Association, Budaun, U.P., place on record its emphatic protest against the continuance of I.C.S. recruitment to the judicial service as contemplated by the J.P.C. Report as it considers it to be against the best interests of the country.

(b) That it respectfully urges on the Secretary of State for India to stop the same and thus to give effect to the recommendations of the services Sub-Committee of the First Round Table Conference and if necessary to get the law amended on the subjects.

(c) It further urges on the Secretary of State for India to confine the exclusive recruitment of the District and Additional District Judges partly from the Bar directly and partly from the members of the Provincial Civil Service who have been recruited from the Bar.

That the Bar Association, Budaun, U.P., also requests the Secretary of State for India not to permit the innovation of the appointment of Chief Justice from I.C.S., members of the High Court Benches as it considers it detrimental to the cause of the country resolved.

(a) That the copies of the above resolutions be submitted to the U.P. Government as well as to the Government of India with the request that the same be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India together with their recommendations in this behalf and (b) That the copies of the resolutions be also sent to the press and to other Bar Associations as well as to the members of the Legislature representing the district with the request that they may be pleased to take steps to move the Legislature in this behalf.

GONDAL STATE AFFAIRS

What People's Committee Publication Reveals

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 10.

The Gondal People's Committee published to-day a book entitled "Fifty Years Rule by Shree Bhagwatsinhji of Gondal" as Gondal people view it.

The Secretary says in the preface the material in the book is based on the annual administration reports in State Gazettes about one thousand letters and statements by Gondal people.

The Secretary assures the reader that if any untruth is pointed out, it will be corrected. The book shows how half the number of villages are without school and less than two per cent from the annual state income is spent after education. The total expenditure on the Medical Department shows a decrease of 28 per cent during the last 10 years. Though the Maharaja has abolished 50 taxes bringing the total income to one lakh the new methods devised through monopolies, fines and taxes bringing a miscellaneous income of about 35 lakhs.

The people have no fundamental rights and no responsible Government.

TO ENLIGHTEN BRITISH PUBLIC ON "AWARD"

Hindu Mahasabha To Send Deputation To England

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

It is understood that a proposal to send a strong deputation to London to express the Hindu point of view regarding the Joint Select Committee proposals and the Communal Award, when the India Bill comes up for discussion in Parliament, will be considered at the 16th annual session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, which will meet shortly at Cawnpore. The deputation will endeavour to mobilise public opinion in England against the reform proposals, especially against the Premier's Communal Award, through the press and platform, and by means of pourparlers with leaders of various parties in England.

It is pointed out that no amount of agitation in India is likely to alter the Premier's decision and only enlightenment of the British public regarding the feelings of Hindus vis-a-vis the Communal Award may be expected to lead to modification or total rejection of the Award.—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bomoay, Dec. 10.

On Saturday the final Bureau report of the American cotton crop showing production 97,31,000 Bales was issued but this figure being line with general expectation there was no important change in prices. The market was dull and featureless. Professional operators are awaiting further development. Under a moderate turnover prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed practically unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with May 12.54. There was scattered selling which resulted in a loss of one point from the opening level and May delivery was quoted 12.53 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was scattered buying which improved prices 4 points from the lowest level and this proved to be the highest for the day. During the later half of the session there was little liquidation which wiped off some of the improvement and the market closed at a net rise of 2 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 12.70c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 6 points at 12.77c.

WEEKLY REVIEW

The American market this week is 10 points lower, having fluctuated between 12.65 (May) which was the highest (5th Dec.) and 12.43 which was the lowest (4th Dec.) the range for the week being 22 points. The market was easy in the beginning of the week in absence of any important buying and on Japanese selling. The market then rallied on the news that President Roosevelt favoured continuance of the Bankhead Bill for the next season but again eased towards the close on Southern selling, liquidation and on reported release of 200,000 bales of pooled cotton. A New York cable review states:—"Realising and increased Southern offerings early in the week were well absorbed, prices firming up after the announcement of President Roosevelt's attitude towards the Bankhead Act. There is a belief prevailing that Roosevelt's proposal to exempt farmers producing not more than two bales insures a favourable vote from the farmers' referendum which will take place on Decem- er 14th. The unturn encourag- scattered realising and a little uthern sell'ng with the trade aiting the Bureau Report or- sh incentives. The Agricul- al Adjustment Administration cials estimate that the crop fter a voluntary acre- adjustment programme be about 12,000,000 s if the Bankhead Act ontinued but it will possibly 3,000,000 bales if the Bank- d Act is discontinued. Some e bought October on the ory that the new crop dis- unt will narrow in the event the continuation of the Bank- ad Act. Others think that the ght spot situation will main- in the old crop premiums. eanwhile traders are generally ore interested in prospective istribution rather than possible evision of supply figures."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.57 plus 01 -25 a.m.)
owest 12.53 (10-15 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.69 —01 (10-1 .m.)
Lowest 6.66—01 (11-45 a.m.)

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Production 97,31,000 Ginned 90,30,000. Would rather buy.

Liverpool: Report is about what was expected. Report is not likely to influence the market. Demand increasing. Our opinion is that the market will improve.

New York: Market disappointing No new features. Feeling against cotton increasing. Have no decided opinion of the market for the near future.

New York: Bureau about as expected Market quiet.

New York: Report is about as expected Trading market. No new features.

New York: Have a favourable opinion of the market, naturally March and May positions.

Messrs M and B Stern have received the following cables from their Head Office:—

Cotton: "Owing probability acreage restrictions being continued next season and beyond and with more confidence trade and financial circles America feel more optimistic and rather anticipate gradually higher level."

Wheat: "Continue to hold a favourable opinion."

Rubber: "Expect a gradual improvement."

Sugar: "Broadly look for gradual improvement in prices. Recommend purchases on weak spots."

Linseed Oil: "Look for higher eventually due damage caused by bad weather Argentine. Advise purchases distant positions."

The Bureau Report was as follows:

Crop 9,731,000 bales.

Yield 169.2 lbs. per acre.

The preliminary final estimate of the acreage remaining for harvest is given as 27,515,000 acres compared with the September estimate of 27,241,000 acres and 29,978,000 acres picked in 1933, 35,939,000 in 1932 and 38,705,000 in 1931.

The ginning report gives quantity ginned prior to 1st December at 9,030,000 bales. This compares with 12,108,058 bales last year 11,635,089 bales in 1932 and 15,018,403 bales in 1931.

Messrs M and B Stern state:

The Bureau had little effect on the market which continues to move within a narrow range.

Should there be any small setbacks prior to the holidays, we advise buying for a moderate turn.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 10.

On Saturday the Liverpool cotton futures market was also dull and featureless. There was some pre-Bureau evening up and the market was quiet. At the opening May delivery was quoted one point down and the opening range was the highest level for the day. There was scattered long liquidation before the Bureau report which in the absence of any support resulted in a decline of 4 points. The market was quiet awaiting the Bureau report and closed at a net decline of one to three points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 7.01d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close January was quoted 5.32, March 5.28 and May 5.32.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with a limited business. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 3 to 1 point with spot cotton 3 points down at 9.10d. per lb. Uppers futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points with spot cotton 2 points down at 7.70d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 9 points to a rise of one point while Ashmouni futures advanced 5 points.

PROSPECTIVE DEMAND.

A Liverpool writes:—

"The official disclosure that domestic Mills are carrying only sufficient cotton to last less than nine weeks at the October rate of consumption is believed likely to stimulate more active buying by this group, while the decrease in the quantity of outside growths available for purchase suggests the possibility of increased demand of American from foreign spinners."

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 8

Broach A/M 1935 opening 226 1/4; highest 225 1/2; lowest 225; closing 225 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 209 1/4; highest 209 1/2; lowest 206 1/4; closing 209 1/2

Oomra March opening 206 1/4; highest 206 1/2; lowest 203 1/4, closing 206 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 146 1/4; highest 146 1/4; lowest 145; closing 145 3/4

Bengal March opening 150 1/4; highest 150 1/4; lowest 149; closing 149 3/4

Tender:—	Oomra	Bengal
7-12-34	Nil	1,000
Total to date		5,400

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs 17

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-34) Rs. 5

OKHA PORT TRADE

Exports And Imports For Nov. 1934

The Chief Customs Officer, Okha Port, writes:—

The total import of merchandise at Port Okha during the month of November 1934 amounted to tons 3,759 valued Rs. 2,41,960 consisting of tons 102 sugar valued Rs. 10,152; tons 12 G. C. sheets valued Rs. 2,187; tons 277 dry and wet dates valued Rs. 29,503; tons 48 glass sheets valued Rs. 7,251; tons 238 iron and steel valued Rs. 22,071; and machinery, etc. tons 3,082 valued Rs. 1,70,796 The total export during the same period amounted to tons 8,394 consisting of tons 3,285 cement; tons 146 seeds; tons 4,784 salt; and tons 178 magnesium chloride etc. The number of steamers that entered the Port was 11.

LAST YEAR'S FIGURES.

The total import during the corresponding period of 1933 amounted to tons 13,864 valued Rs. 5,98,335 consisting of tons 76 G. P. and G C sheets valued Rs. 14,719; tons 54 bleaching powder valued Rs. 5,177; tons 1,047 china clay valued Rs. 54,350; tons 47 soda ash valued Rs. 5,403; tons 174 kerosene valued Rs. 20,890; tons 307 dates valued Rs. 29,522; tons 268 iron valued Rs. 31,210; tons 600 sugar valued Rs. 60,668; tons 11,411 coal valued Rs. 1,82,576; and machinery, etc valued Rs. 1,97,901. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 2,499 consisting of tons 2,415 cement, tons 51 seeds and tons 33 cotton, etc. The number of steamers that entered the Port was 10.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 10

Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 226/4 for Broach A/M delivery There was general long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs 225 but at the decline shorts were covering and prices rallied to Rs 225/10. The undertone of the market was quiet but steady and business was limited.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and later on was reported one point down. The local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	225 12 0
Oomra D/J.	209 8 0
Oomra March	206 8 0
Bengal D/J.	145 0 0
Bengal March	149 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup.	Fine	FG	Good
M. B. Bengal.—					
U. P.	...	153	151	148	145
Panjab	...	153	151	148	145
Rajputana	...	153	151	148	145
Oomra No. 3	220	217	214	210	...
C. P. No. 1	236	233	230	226	...
C. P. No. 2	227	224	221	217	...

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

108 Toyomankwa K Vinchhia 175
100 Toyomankwa K Warora 211
100 Toyomankwa K Palej 228
50 Samji Karamshi Bir 275 3/4
100 Samji Karamshi Dhamangaon 162 1/2
200 N Manilal Bhavnagar 55 off
100 Narshi Nagshi Bhavnagar 183
50 S. Pruthviraj Manadar 35 off
100 A. Damodar Chalisgaon 160
50 G. G. Kesha and Co. Nandura New 212
50 Kanji Shivji Sailu 200
47 Toyomankwa K Nandurbar. 180
300 G G Kesha and Dhandhuka 215 3/4
40 H. Nenshi Chopda 9 off

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine	152	...
Bengal Fine	139	152
Bengal F.G.	133	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	138	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G	132	...
Wardha-Hingt	...	234
Nagpur Savner	...	234
Pundhurna	211	...
Yeotmal	209	...
Arvi	209	221
Ellichpur	207	...
Amraoti-Berar	207	...
Khamgaon	207	217/219
Mulkapur	204	...
Khandesh	202	213
Jalna/Sailu	203	...
Broach Fine	228	...
Punjab/American	...	261
Punjab/American mix	...	...
Cambodia	291/296	...
Miraj/Sangli	216/221	...
Compta Good (S-6s)	216/220	...
Bagalkot	206	...
Kampala	381	...
Busoga	378	...
Jinja	376	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st. September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	8-12-34	This year.
Khandesh	1,011	12,732
Central India	175	5,774
Barsi and Nagar	50	10,714
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	937
Berar	1,031	13,670
Central Provinces	292	5,449
Total Oomras	2,559	49,276
Dholera	1,404	16,106
N.-W. Provinces	...	1,888
Rajputana	50	1,520
Sind-Punjab	1,765	33,607
Broach	...	5,546
Coompta and Dharwar	238	18,738
Westerns-Northerns	320	14,927
Cocoanada	...	60
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	6	22,725
Persian	...	1,953
American	...	3,587
Egyptian and African	814	59,173
Total	7,156	228,606

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	8-12-34	This year.
Europe	1,196	86,844
Japan and China	1,879	179,632
Coast Ports	50	6,615
Up-country by Rail	...	47,062
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	19,390
Total	3,125	339,573

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Dec. 10.

	To-day	Total
Bengal D/J.	950	6,350
Oomra D/J.	—	—

THE BOMBAY GRAIN AND SEEDS ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Brown Bold Linseed May 1935 Vaida

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	6 9 6
12 noon	6 10 0
3 p.m.	6 10 3
5 p.m.	6 11 6

MONTREAL SILVER EXCHANGE

Montreal, Dec. 8.

December	54.10+.15
March	55.00+.15

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

December	59d.
March	66 1/2d.
May	65 5/8+.1/8d.
July	67d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 8.

December	1.01 1/2—1/8c.
May	1.03 —3/8c
July	0.96 1/4—1/2c.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Dec 10,

5 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/8/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 111/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 111/5
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 119/5
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 119/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1955/63 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1935 Mysore 110/12
6 1/2 per cent 1955 B D L 103/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 115/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/6
5 per cent 1940/43 109/6
5 per cent 1935 101/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T S 102/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES).

4 per cent B P T 1974 104/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 104/0
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/6

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/1, touched Rs. 98/3, but declined to Rs. 97/4 but again rallied to Rs. 97/8.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec 10

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Dec-March
Banks selling T T 1/6 April-July
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Dec-Feb
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Dec-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Dec-April
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/32 May-June

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 271 3/4
Banks selling T T 269 3/4
Banks buying T T 267 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 115
SHANGHAI
Banks selling D D 93 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 153
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE
New York/London 4.94 1/2 8th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 5/8 10th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 10th instant
Java/London 7.28 1/2 8th instant
London/Paris 75.03 8th instant
London/Belgium 21.17 1/2 8th instant
London/Switzerland 15.26 1/2 8th instant
London/Italy 58.09 8th instant
London/Berlin 12.32 8th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 8th instant
London/New York 4.94 11/16 8th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.31 1/2 8th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Firm
Gold £7-6-3 1/2 7th instant £7-6-8 8th instant
Silver London Ready 24 11/16 7th instant 24 5/8 8th instant
Silver London Forward 24 13/16 7th instant 24 3/4 8th instant
Silver New York Ready 55 7th instant 55 8th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 7th instant 11/16 per cent 8th instant
London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 7th instant 11/16 per cent 8th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec 10

The local silver market ruled easy to-day on heavy selling by Calcutta operators on rumours of abolition of import duty. There was utter absence of any buying and prices declined about annas eight per 100 tolas As anticipated the market is showing nervous tone owing to inaction of the U. S. Government. The Gold market was fairly steady with a moderate business.

Ready silver	66	7 0
January delivery	66	9 0
February delivery	66	
Ready gold	34	14 0
January delivery	34	14 6
February delivery	34	15 6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 8-12-34	3074000	3019000
Receipts Yesterday 8-12-34	2000	27000
Exports to date 8-12-34	2092000	3662000
Stock at Ports 7-12-34	3124000	4087000
Stock Interior Towns 7-12-34	1950000	2207000
Stock Liverpool 7-12-34	900000	898000
Visible Supply 7-12-34	6852000	9188000
Quantity in Sight 7-12-34	5463000	8090000
Quantity out of Sight 7-12-34	392000	515000

TRADE BUYING IN RUBBER

Dutchman To Carry Out Bargain

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly market report:—

After being fully steady with prices fractionally higher on Thursday our Market eased off a little on Friday and Saturday and on Monday morning for reasons set out below, declined 1/8d. The fall again attracted trade buying and by Monday afternoon the tone was again rather steadier and half the day's loss had been recovered. Some liquidation continued on Tuesday on a smaller scale and there was sufficient trade buying in evidence to keep prices fully steady. At the time of writing the tone dull.

The highest price for Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 6 3/8d. done on Thursday and the lowest 6 1/8d. done on Monday and Tuesday and again to-day. Prices show a decline of 3/16d on the week.

The weakness on Monday was the result of some selling brought about by the publication of an article in one of the Sunday papers wherein great stress was laid on the difficulties which the Dutch have encountered in controlling Native exports and a highly coloured and in our opinion very misleading picture was drawn of the state of affairs in this connection. The article starts off with a statement that they (the Dutch) are still unable to deal with the problem of Native production. This comes badly at a time when it has recently become known that Dutch Native shipments are in fact falling off heavily Those for October were only 5,500 tons against 15,000 tons in September, while November shipments are expected to be about the same. It would therefore appear that the Dutch Authorities have in fact found means to control Native output in a very effective manner.

DUTCH PRODUCER

After stating that the Dutch Native producer has to pay an export tax of about 5d. per lb., whereas in point of fact the maximum tax is 20 cents a kilo, equal to something slightly under 3d. per lb., the article goes on to say that the Dutch Authorities wish to have a price below 5d. so that the Native grower will have no inducement to produce as he will get no return. Towards the end of the article which is frankly anti-regulation throughout two paragraphs occur reading as follows:—

"It is not impossible that Holland will one day leave the gold standard When that day comes, if it does come, then the Dutch will be in a position to leave the restriction agreement.

The Dutch will never work the scheme under present conditions, and until there is freedom to produce and sell, there will not be stability in the price level."

The writer of the article seems to ignore altogether the fact the Dutch Home Government have definitely entered into an agreement with the other signatories to the Regulation Plan to limit the output of Rubber of all kinds from the Dutch East Indies to certain figures to be fixed from time to time by the International Committee and this agreement is binding on all parties for a period of four years and seven months. We are now rather more than half way through the sixth month since the agreement came into operation and the paragraphs quoted above can mean nothing else than that the Dutch are a nation, who, if it happens to suit them, will break an agreement almost as soon as it is made. That is not our opinion or experience of the Dutch. It is almost proverbial that the Dutch are not easy people to drive a bargain with, but it is equally well-known that having made his bargain the Dutchman carries it out.

We have always maintained ourselves and still maintain that all that we are concerned with here, is the fact that the Dutch Home Government definitely entered into the agreement described. They were fully aware of all the possible difficulties with the Native producer before they put their signature to the agreement and it is not up to anyone here to question the ways and means which they may take to implement their contract.

Home trade deliveries for October again make a good showing at 10,686 tons against 8,602 tons for October last year. Total deliveries for the first ten months of this year amount to 91,389 tons compared with 65,852 tons for the same period last year. While consumption in this country is no doubt increasing, partly owing to the steady growth of the tyre trade and partly owing to new uses, it is doubtful whether the entire increase in Home deliveries represents increased consumption. Part of it may be due to larger quantities held in stock at the factories.

PRESENT STOCKS.

With a rise of 2,046 tons for the week ended last Saturday stocks in the United Kingdom reached a total of 127,390 tons, which is the highest figure since the week ending 13th February 1932. Owing to the heavy shipments in September and in the first half of October stocks have risen steadily for the past six weeks, showing a total increase since 6th October of 15,074 tons With less coming in and recent good sales to trade buyers which should make for larger deliveries we think the United Kingdom stock is now almost, if not quite, at high watermark.

The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for the last week and for the corresponding week 12 months ago.

		tons
Week ended 17th November, 1934.		
London—	Landed	2,607
Liverpool—	,,	1,260
Total	,,	3,867
London—	Delivered	1,226
Liverpool—	,,	595
Total	,,	1,821
London	Stock	67,109
Liverpool	,,	60,281
Total	,,	127,390
Week ended 18th November, 1933.		
London—	Landed	573
Liverpool—	,,	194
Total	,,	767
London—	Delivered	761
Liverpool	,,	838
Total	,,	1,599
London—	Stock	36,443
Liverpool	,,	52,466
Total	,,	88,909

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 8

Dollars

Messrs. Bathivala and Karani have issued the following report of the New York Stock Exchange quotations

Amer Forn Power Corp	5
Amer Forn Power Gold D	55
Electric Bond Common	8 3/4
Electric Bond 5 dol Prd	35 1/2
Columbia Gas	8 1/2
American Tel and Tel	109
Western Union Telg	35 1/2
Radio Corporation	6 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	22
Baltimore and Ohio R R	15
National Distillers	28
United States Steel	37 7/8
American Smelting	37
Int Nickel of Canada	23 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	41
General Motors	32 3/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St Oil of N J	43
Socony	14 3/4
Chase Bank	24 1/2
National City Bank	21 1/2
National Dairy	17

Stocks continue irregular but tone of market is steady.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Dec 7

Marhowrah	8	1	6
Pachrukhi	8	0	0
Pertabpur	7	15	0
Sariyan	8	4	9
Ghughly	7	13	6
Basti	8	2	0
Ramkhetan	7	14	0
Luxmiganj	7	13	0
Padrauna	7	12	0
Diamond	7	13	0
Siswa Bazar	7	13	0
Nawabganj	8	2	0
Savan (Indian)	7	14	0
Khadda	7	12	0
Harinagar	8	0	0
Motipore	8	2	0
Khatkuiyan	7	12	0
Sitalpur	8	0	0
Captainganj	7	14	0
Hathua	7	12	0
Chitauni	7	12	0
Tomkohi AA	7	1	0
Harkwa	7	15	0
Behta	8	2	0
Rhotas	8	6	9
Begamabad	8	10	6
Cawnpore	8	7	6
Begamabad:—			
Jan-Feb-March	8	10	6
15th December	8	14	0
December 1934	8	12	0

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 10th day of December 1934.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35
10-30	Rs. 226/4
12-30	Rs. 225/4
1-30	Rs. 225/8 settlement
4-30	Rs. 225/4

April-May
Highest 226/12
Lowest 225

SEEDS TRADERS' Association.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/1/6; Highest Rs. 31/2/6; Lowest Rs. 30/13/6; Closing Rs. 31.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 25/15; Lowest Rs. 35/3; Closing Rs. 35/9.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 22/4; Lowest Rs. 21/15/6; Closing Rs. 22/1.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU REPORT

Production As of 1st Dec. 9,731,000; As of 1st Nov. 9,634,000.

Yield per acre lbs. As of 1st Dec 169.2; As of 1st Nov. 169.3.

Ginned to 30th Nov. As of 1st Dec. 9,030,000 compared with ginned to 13th Dec. As of 1st Nov. 8,632,000.

Comparison with previous years:—

Production 1934/35 2,731,000; 1933/34 13,177,000; 1932/33 12,727,000

Yield per acre lbs. 1934/35 169.2; 1933/34 209.4; 1932-33 162.1

Ginned to 30th Nov. 1934/35 9,030,000; 1933/34 12,106,000; 1932-33 11,635,000.

Preliminary final estimate of the acreage remaining for harvest 27,515,00 acres

Acreage abandoned 3.2 per cent.

Bengal Council Winter Session Begins

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The winter session of the Bengal Legislative Council commenced today under the presidency of Raja M. N. Roy Choudhuri of Santosh.

After a few members took oath of allegiance, the President moved the following resolution which was passed:

"This Council sends a message of congratulation to Lady Anderson on Sir John Anderson's providential escape on Lebong Race Course in May last."

The President next condoled the deaths of several ex-Councillors including Mr. N. N. Sasmal and Sit. Janaki Bose, father of Sit. Subhas Chandra Bose.—United Press.

EDUCATIONAL RENAISSANCE

Conference In Delhi On Dec. 26, To Bring It About

The 10th All-India Educational Conference will be held under the auspices of the All-India Federation of Educational Associations at the Ramjas College, Daryaganj, Delhi, on December 26—30, 1934. The aim of the conference is to bring about educational renaissance in India.

Papers, Addresses and Resolutions:—The Conference will work through the following sections which will hold sessions in groups and will present their conclusions before the General Sessions:—(1) Childhood and Home Education, (2) Primary and Rural Education (3) Secondary Education, (4) University Education, (5) Adult Education (6) Vocational Education. (7) Examinations, (8) Educational Experiment and Research (9) Training of Teachers, (10) Health and Physical Education. (11) Internationalism and Peace. (12) Moral and religious Education. The discussion in the General Sessions will not only include subjects presented by the Section Meetings but will largely centre on the burning problems of modern educational adjustment.

If any educationist has a particular interest along any of these lines and wishes either to write or speak on them, the undersigned should be communicated with immediately so that he may accommodate the paper or the address in the programme. Copies of the programme can be also had from the undersigned.

All-India Educational Exhibition.—An All-India Educational Exhibition will be held in this connection. The Secretaries of the Exhibition Committee solicit the co-operation of the interested in Education in making the Exhibition a success. It will be the endeavour of the Committee so to organise the Exhibition as to make it serve not only the teachers but also the non-teachers by demonstrating through the exhibits what modern educational outlook tends to be, and what modern teaching as an art and a craft is, or is to be in the hands of the twentieth century teacher.

All-India Teachers' Tennis Tournament:—This Tournament is also open to ladies and gentlemen, educationists, workers, administrators and inspectors. A valuable running trophy called Rai Sahib Batuk Prasad Trophy is awarded to the winner, who also receives the first P. K. Telang Prize, the runner up receiving the second prize. The entry fee is Rs. 3 per competitor and the last date for the entry is 22nd December, 1934. Further particulars can be obtained from the General Secretary, Reception Committee, Delhi.

The Reception Committee:—A strong Reception Committee has been formed with Dr. Zakir Hussain Khan, as the Chairman and Mr Balji Nath Khanna, as the General Secretary. The membership fee is Rs. 2 and the educationists of the Delhi Province are invited to enrol as members.

The Delegation Fee:—This has been fixed at Rs. 2 per head.

Entertainments and Excursions:—Displays of various kinds, Music and a drama are a few of the entertainments proposed.

The Climate:—Winter in full force will welcome the delegates at Delhi. They are requested to bring with them their winter kit. The delegates from the South are especially requested to arm themselves with additional rugs and woolen clothing.

Lodging and Board:—Free lodging will be provided to the delegates in the college and schools of Daryaganj. Especial arrangements will be made for lady delegates at the Indraprastha Girls' High School, Daryaganj. Board will be arranged to suit all pockets. Besides Delhi is full of decent hotels of both European and Indian styles where lodging and board can be had to the satisfaction of all the delegates.

Details regarding Board and Lodging may be obtained from Mr. Bali Nath Khanna General Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Educational Conference, Chunamandi Paharganj, Delhi and particulars regarding the programme from M. D. P. Khattry, Secretary, Post Box 52, Cawnpore.

Travancore And Ministers' Conference

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 10.

It is understood that as both Sir Mahomed Habibullah and Sir C. P. Ramaswamier are unable to proceed to Bombay for the States Ministers Conference on Wednesday, Travancore will be represented at the Conference by Mr. G. Parameswaran Pillai, who was formerly Political Secretary and is now a Judge of the High Court. —A. P.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1934

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

"Limit Of Reactionary British Spirit"

Maharashtra Chamber Of Commerce On J. P. C. Report

The Committee of Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce in the course of a statement on the subjects of Commercial Discrimination in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report say:—

Having carefully considered paragraphs 342-357 of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report bearing on Commercial Discrimination, the Committee of Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce would like to express at the very outset their sense of dissatisfaction and complete disappointment at the spirit of suspicion and distrust which particularly permeates this portion of the Report in such a large measure. From the very beginning to the end, the Joint Committee appear to be obsessed with the fear of impending measures designed by future Indian Legislators "not with the object of fostering Indian trade, but of injuring and excluding British Trade," and have therefore recommended the adoption of every possible precaution, restriction and safeguard with a view to protect British Trading rights in India, no matter how injurious these recommendations may be to the interests of India. It appears that this suspected existence of future Indian Legislators interested in enacting measures "not in the economic interests of India but with the object of injuring the interests of the United Kingdom" has come to the members of the Joint Committee as a new and sudden discovery and they have therefore deemed it necessary to formulate these precautions, restrictions and safeguards in addition to those of the same category already included in the White Paper on India.

In order to provide against this suspected possibility of a future discrimination against British Imports, the Joint Committee recommend that the Governor-General's special responsibility should be used to prevent the enactment of such measures which are "discriminatory or penal, though not in form but would be so in fact, directly or indirectly." As practical politicians, they further suggest that the Governor-General's (and also Governors') instrument of instructions should contain specific provisions conferring on him (and them) the necessary powers covered by this recommendation.

Dealing next with the problem of administrative and legislative discrimination, the Joint Committee suggest that "It is the duty of the Governor-General and of the Governors, in exercising their discretion in the matter of assent to Bills, not to feel themselves bound by the terms of the statutory prohibitions in relation to discrimination, but to withhold their assent from any measure which, though not in form discriminatory would in their judgment have a discriminatory effect." After emphasizing the fact that "this discretion of the Governor-General and of the Governors in the granting or withholding of assent to all Bills of their legislature, should be free and unfettered," they further recommend that the Instrument of Instructions of (the Governors and) the Governor-General should "require him, if in any case he feels doubt whether a particular Bill does or does not offend against the intentions of the Constitution Act in the matter of discrimination, to reserve the Bill for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure." If however, luckily for India, a Governor or Governor-General were found to err in assenting to a legislature enactment of the kind here contemplated, the Joint Committee suggest that the powers of the Federal Court could be advantageously invoked by the aggrieved (British?) parties to challenge the powers of Indian legislatures to pass such measures since they would be offending against the statutory prohibitions (which are so laboriously worked out by the Joint Committee) incorporated in the future constitution Act.

This is not all. In their anxiety to secure every avenue for the benefit of British enterprise, the Joint Committee think "that separate provision should be made for the case of ships and shipping; and it should be enacted that ships registered in the United Kingdom are not to be subjected by law in British India to any discrimination whatsoever, as regards the ship, officers or crew, or her passengers or cargo, to which ships registered in British India would not be subjected in the United Kingdom. This is a travesty of "Reciprocity" under the guise of which this special treatment is accorded to "Shipping." For, what reciprocity can there be between nacent Indian Shipping and the almost impregnably (at least, so far as Indians are concerned) entrenched British Shipping? The net result of this recommendation will be that Indian Shipping will never be allowed to be protected even when threatened with complete annihilation in the very Indian waters.

The Committee of the Chamber feel that these proposals mark almost the limit of the reactionary British spirit and are bound to have in the long run, very serious repercussions on Indo-British relations. They will once again serve as a reminder to Indians of their state of utter helplessness and create increasing discontent in the Country. Indians will have to explore anew their own resource and the Committee of the Chamber think that their only salvation will lie in their taking to Swadeshi in an increasing measure. In that way, as an incentive to constructive Swadeshi, these recommendations are a blessing in disguise. Given the necessary determination, the practice of constructive Swadeshi will prove to be the most constitutional and effective way to resist the attempts of British Interests to stultify indigenous enterprise on every front, as embodied in these recommendations. Indian Commerce and Industry will have to face hereafter, a ruinous and unequal competition in their own country. But if the instinct of self-preservation proves strong enough, this very competition will inflict an amount of injury on non-Indian units will be exposed to similar losses which will be many times heavier on account of the gigantic proportions of these (non-Indian) units. A struggle of this kind will spell disaster to all concerned. It is to be seen whether British statesmanship or rather Salesmanship successfully averts it by persuing a policy which is really generous.

JASWANT COLLEGE STRIKE SEQUEL

Students Expelled And Scholarships Forfeited

JODHPUR, Dec. 10.

Disciplinary action in the shape of expulsion and forfeiture of scholarship has been taken against certain students of the Jaswant College on account of their having taken leading part in the recent strike.

It may be recalled in this connection that some days back the students went on strike and refused to sit for examination as a protest against the action of the College Authorities in not redressing their certain grievances. The students agreed to join their classes on being assured by the Minister-in-Charge for Education that their alleged grievances would be redressed.—United Press.

ANCIENT CANNONS DISCOVERED

CUTTACK, December 8.

Several old-pattern cannons have been discovered in a village near Khurda in Puri District They were buried under a debris and were brought to the police station where efforts are being made to establish the age to which they belonged.

It is generally believed that they belonged to the Oriya Rajas. —A.P.

Prize-winners of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya, which held its annual gathering at the Bhatvaski Lodge on Sunday.

KNELL OF FISCAL AUTONOMY

OJAH ON J. P. C. SCHEME

Development Of Industries And Trade Will Be Checkmated

CALCULTTA, (By Mail)

In the course of his Presidential address delivered at the 3rd Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, held on December 7 last Mr. A. L. Ojah said:—

WORST THAN WHITE PAPER.

"In regard to the question of commercial "discrimination" continued Mr. Ojah, "the safeguards and changes recommended in the Report are far worse than the proposals contained in the White Paper, which were all-embracing enough to enable Governor-General to interfere at any time, override the decision of his Ministers, and to take action as he liked, in the name of Peace and tranquility, financial stability, protection of interests of minorities, prevention of Commercial discrimination etc. While the White Paper merely dealt with the question of discrimination against British Commercial interests, the Joint Committee's report, in addition, deals with the question of discrimination against British imports.

COMMERCIAL AUTOCRACY.

Added to the list of special responsibilities contained in the White Paper, the Governor-General, it is recommended, have a further special responsibility defined in some such terms as follows: "The prevention of measures, legislative or administrative, which would subject British Goods imported into India from the United Kingdom, to discriminatory or penal treatment."

The Governor-General is also to be empowered through the Instruments of Instructions, to intervene in the tariff policy or in the negotiation or variation of tariff agreements if in his opinion the intention of the policy contemplated is to subject trade between the United Kingdom and India to restrictions conceived, not in the economic interests of India but with the object of injuring the interests of the United Kingdom.

It is also recommended that it should further be made clear that discriminatory and penal treatment covered by this special responsibility includes both direct discrimination (whether by means of differential tariff rates or by means of a differential restriction on imports) and indirect discrimination by means of differential treatment of various types of products and that the Governor-General's special responsibility could also be used to prevent the imposition of prohibitory tariffs or restrictions, if he were satisfied that such measures were proposed with the intention already described. In all these respects, the words would cover measures which, though not discriminatory or penal in form would be so in fact.'.

SOLE JUDGE

Even in regard to discrimination it has been suggested that it should be made clear in the Constitution Act that the Governor-General's special responsibility extends to the prevention of administrative discrimination in any of the matters in respect of which provision against legislative discrimination is made under the Act. Natuarlly the Governor-General will be the sole judge and the final interpreter as to whether there has been any discrimination or not, and he will thus be in an absolutely unfettered position to impose such measures as will counter-act the policy adopted by the Ministers or the Legislature after careful deliberation. Thus there is no doubt that the Fiscal Autonomy Convention of India will be seriously crippled by the 'safeguards' sought to be imposed by the Constitution Act for the purpose of protecting the British interests in this country.

DEATH-KNELL OF FISCAL AUTONOMY

"It is at once apparent that the Fiscal Autonomy Convention would be completely dead for all purposes and the Governor-General will have full powers to prevent any measure which would adversely affect British manufactures. It is also provided that no discrimination will be possible aaginst British Commercial interests in any manner and the Governor-General will of course, be free to put any interpretation he likes on any action. In future, development of Industries and Trade in India will be considerably checkmated except perhaps when such development, does not affect British interests in any the slightest manner now or in the distant future.

UNENVIABLE MINISTERS

Under such stringent conditions, with no scope for liberty of action, and always under the thumb of the Governor-General the sphere of the action of the Indian Ministers will be none too enviable and it is difficult to imagine what zeal, fervour and enthusiasm an Indian Minister, confronted at every stage with handicaps would have in assuming charge of his so-called high office when he will have little power left of doing good to the country.

DANGEROUS POLICY

"At the present time Trade Negotiations are being entered into by the Government of India with various countries. Japan was the first to enter in the field. Great Britain is the next. Italy will follow in the near future. I also understand that negotiations are under progress with New Zealand, Canada and Ceylon. The vogue of entering into trade agreements by one country with various other countries individually is full of danger, particularly to an undeveloped country like India which has yet to make up a leeway in the matter of industrial development. Her interests required to be very carefully watched and even if it is absolutely essential to enter into such Trade Agreements, I would tell the Government of India that the Indian Commercial Community has great apprehensions about them, particularly because the Government of India have no definite or consistent policy about the industrial development in the country. I hope and trust that in all Trade Negotiations in the future, the Government of India will take the commercial and industrial interests into their confidence well in advance in order that they may be able to tender useful and valuable advice and help the Government to formulate their views on various matters".—United Press.

200 ASSAMESE WANT SEPARATION

Submit Petition To Secretary Of State

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10

A message from Jorhat in Assam says that a memorial with signatures of 200 Assamese Hindus and Muslims has been submitted to the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor of Assam, pleading for separation of Assam from India.

The memorial states that Sylhet minus Jaintia Pargana should be annexed to Bengal while with the remaining districts a new province under the name of North-East Frontier Province and Assam be formed.

The memorial further states that a Bill under the name of Assam Protection Act should be passed and that in order that seditious ideas might not spread among the Assamese people, Bengalis should not be allowed to enter the province.—United Press.

MAHARAJA'S MUNIFICENCE

Assigns Ten Acres Of Land To Indian Academy Of Sciences

BANGALORE, Dec. 10

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has been pleased to assign to Indian Academy of Sciences (of which Sir C. V. Raman is president) ten acres of land for locating a suitable building for the Academy.

The Mysore Government has also sanctioned an annual grant of Rs 3,000 for five years for the encouragement of the Academy's works and publications.

The site presented to the Academy occupies a conspicuous position in the neighbourhood of the Indian Institute of Science.

There are 125 academicians consisting of men of distinction representing every branch of science.—A. P.

First Roads Congress Opens In New Delhi

Sir Frank Noyce Stresses Proper Treatment Of Communications

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

"In the great political changes on the threshold of which we stand, proper treatment of communication occupies a very important place," said the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, Member of Industries and Labour inaugurating the First Indian Roads Congress, the Congress will hold its session for four days from to-day.

Sir Frank emphasised that every additional mile of good road is an asset to all as every mile of bad road is an economic loss to all and a cause of discontent to many. Unless the social communications of the country could keep pace with its political development it was highly probable that the unity on which such store was rightly laid might be endangered or at least hindered.

Difficult Problem.

Emphasising the purely professional and scientific character of the agenda before the Congress, Sir Frank reminded the delegates that the difficult problem of competition between road and rail transport as well as the relation between the development of road systems and loan funds would be discussed next month in Delhi by a transport advisory council which like the present road congress would also be meeting for the first time.

The Congress consisting of engineers was concerned with technical rather than with administrative questions and incidentally with the desirability of forming themselves into a permanent organisation for discussing them.

Verdict Of Congress.

The verdict of the Congress which included so many non-officials on questions of permanent organisations and the shape they should assume would unhesitatingly be accepted as authoritative. It was only by giving this Congress a permanent standing that they could ensure not only scientific discussion and pooling of knowledge but the expression of informed opinion on questions connected with the science of road building in India.

In other countries there had been much laboratory research work done on the physical and economical properties of road making materials, scientific study of soil in their relation to earth roads, and road foundation. How these and kindred questions should be studied could be discussed by a meeting of experts such as this.

Sir Frank added that papers on the subject of a permanent organisation that would be placed before the Congress did not represent the opinion of the Government of India but only contained sketch proposals whereon opinion was invited.

If the Congress favoured creation of a permanent organisation then the probabilities were that the Government of India would agree with them and would consult local Governments as well.—A.P.

CO-OPERATORS MEET IN CONFERENCE

Need For Land Mortgage Bank

(From Our Own Correspondent)

DHULIA, Dec. 9.

Under the auspices of the West Khandesh District Co-operative Institute, a conference of co-operative societies in Sinkheda taluka was held this week. Mr. A. P. Kulkarni, a Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank presided.

The Conference adopted the resolution regarding requesting the Government to establish Land Mortgage Bank in this district. The conference also advised members of the societies to repay their overdues to the Provincial Bank and to support the District Sale and Purchase Union. The conference also advised the co-operators to work hard for village uplift.

Mr. Deshmukh, the Chairman of the Institute exhorted the co-operators to support the Institute, the only representative body by conducting their societies on sound lines. Good co-operative societies are necessary for village uplift, for, unless the economic state of agriculturists is improved no real improvement in village reconstruction scheme will be done.

U. P. GOVT. RESEARCH SCHEMES

LUCKNOW, Dec. 10.

Half a dozen Government schemes for various researches involving an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs, which were considered at a meeting of the United Provinces Agricultural Research Committee are to be recommended to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for financial support.

The schemes are to be spread over a period of five years and include one for practical research into feeding of cattle.—A. P.

Plague At Petlad

PETLAD, Dec. 10.

Plague still persists here. It has abated now a little due to strict preventive and protective measures taken by the Municipal authorities. Stray cases are reported.—United Press.

RETRENCHMENT IN FRENCH INDIA

Drastic Cuts Made In Allowances Of Officers

PONDICHERRY, Dec. 10

Drastic cuts have been made in the allowances of the French Indian Officers as part of a scheme of general economy launched by the Minister of Colonies in a Decree dated October 17 last which is announced in the official gazette of the last week in Pondicherry.

In some cases, full allowance has been abolished while in some others a twenty per cent cut has been made.

By these cuts, the Chef-de-Police (Chief of the French India Police forces) loses a sum of Rs. 600 annually while the Commissioner of Police gets Rs. 480 less per year.

The allowances of several other Police Officers in Karaikal and Chandernagore have been stopped while a general cut has been effected in all other Departments of French India Government.—United Press.

LAHORE WORKERS' MEETING

New Congress Constitution To Be Put In Action

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

A largely attended meeting of the nationalist workers of the province was held last evening at Bradlaugh Hall, Dr. Satyapal presiding. The new Congress Constitution was discussed at the meeting. It was decided to circularise necessary instructions on the constitution to District Congress Committees throughout the province, so that election may be held accordingly.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting, protesting against the ban on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and arrest of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.—United Press.

Congress Worker Passes Away

(From A Correspondent).

MULKAPUR, Dec. 9.

Mr. Govindrao Nandedkar, pleader, passed away on Thursday last after an illness of nearly one and a half months. By his death, Malkapur lost a true social reformer and most adherent Congress sympathiser. His loss is mourned by all alike.

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